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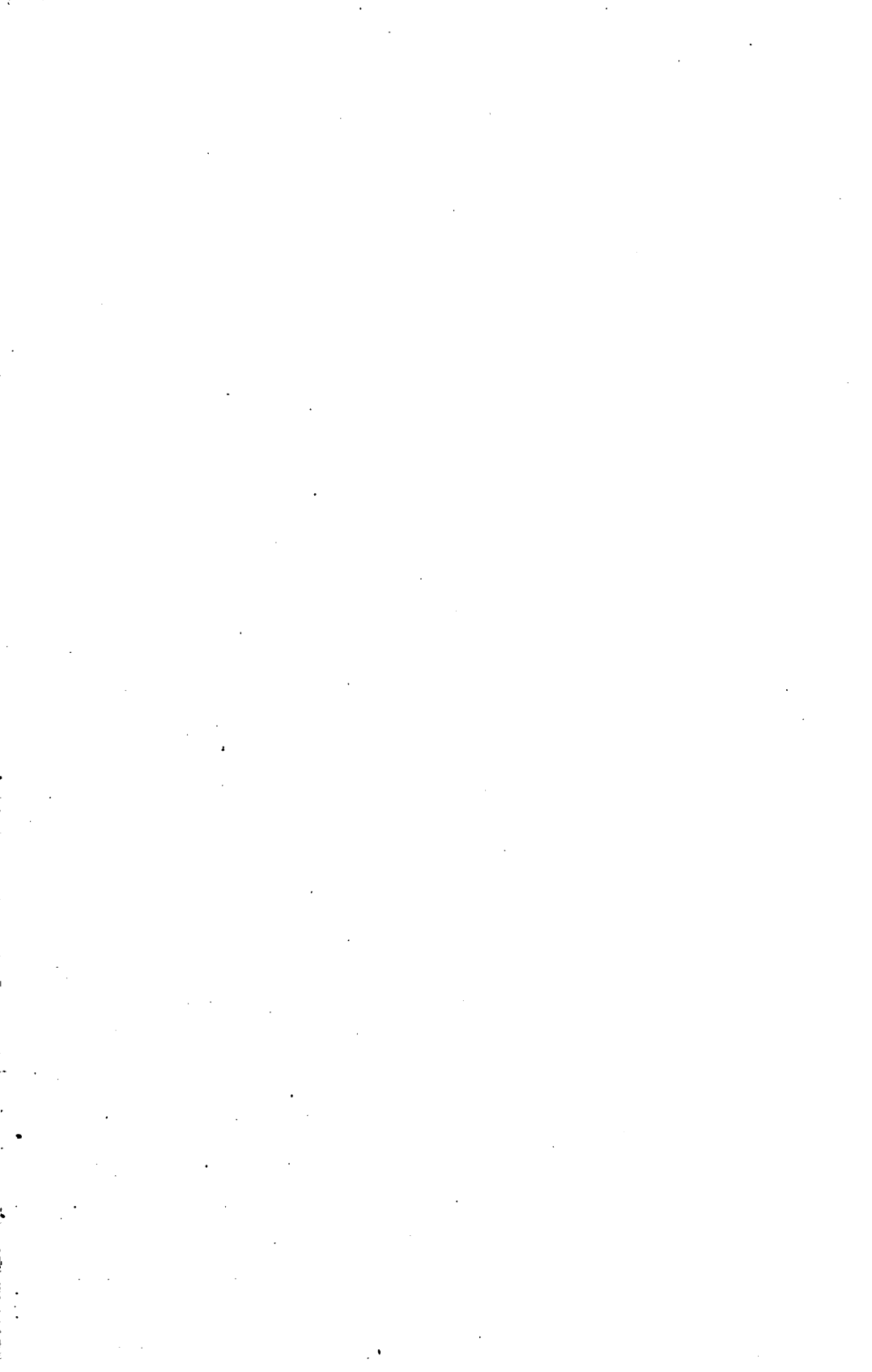
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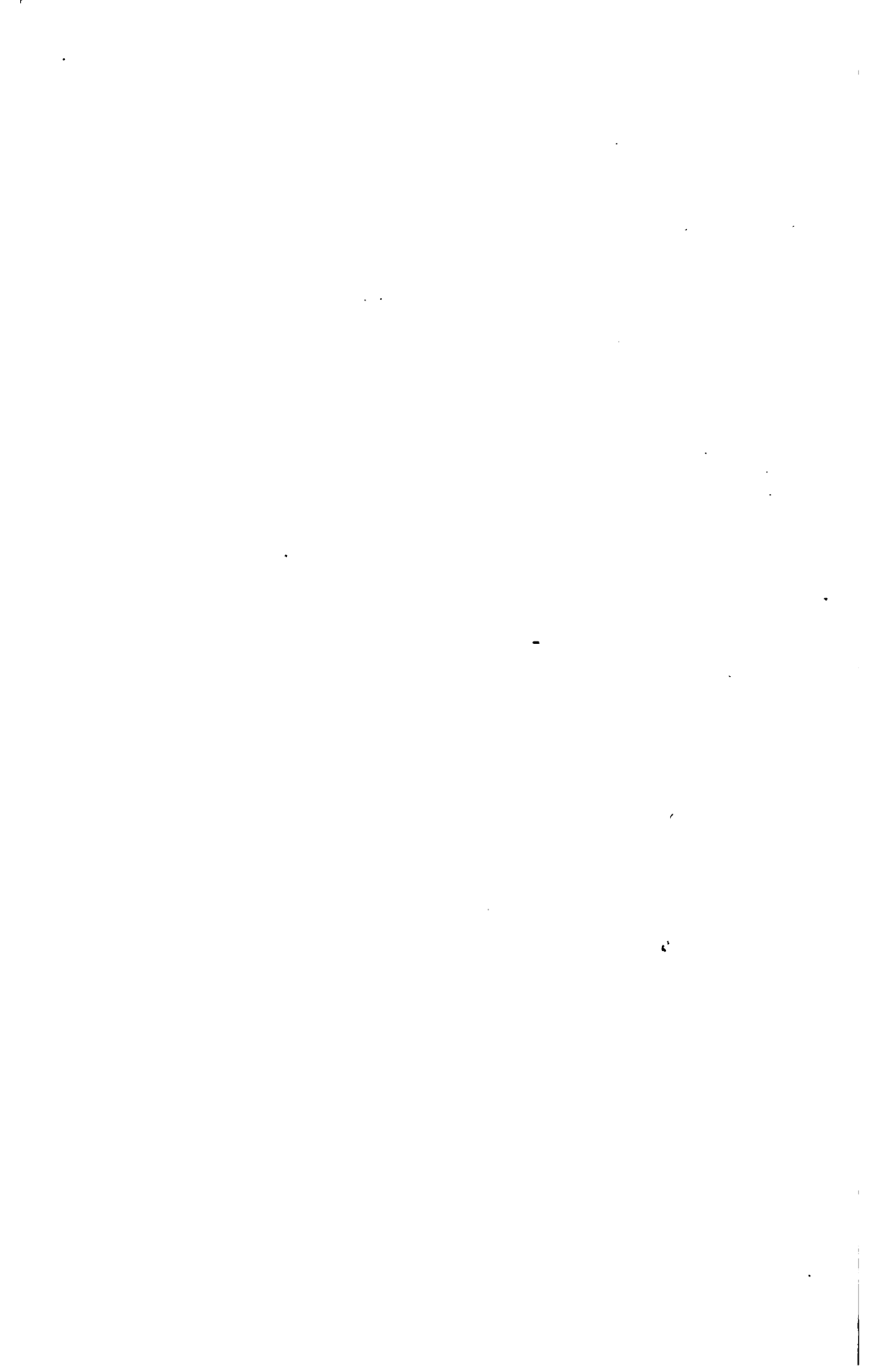
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THE
**MISSOURI STATE
DENTAL ASSOCIATION**



**BIOGRAPHIES OF THE FOUNDERS,
PROMINENT EARLY MEMBERS
AND EX-PRESIDENTS**

.....BY.....

BURTON LEE THORPE, M. D., D. D. S.

[ILLUSTRATED]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



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*Burton Lee Thorpe, M.D., D.D.S.
St. Louis, Mo.*

Received

October 1, 1910.

BIOGRAPHIES
OF THE
FOUNDERS, PROMINENT EARLY MEMBERS
AND EX-PRESIDENTS
OF THE
Missouri State Dental Association

[ILLUSTRATED.]

By BURTON LEE THORPE, M. D., D. D. S.

Associate editor of The Dental Brief; Author "Biographies of Pioneer American Dentists and Their Successors"; Chairman Committee on History, Missouri State Dental Association; Chairman Committee on History, St. Louis Society of Dental Science; Secretary Committee on History, National Dental Association; Secretary Commission on History, Federation Dentaire Internationale; Member of the St. Louis Medical History Club, etc.

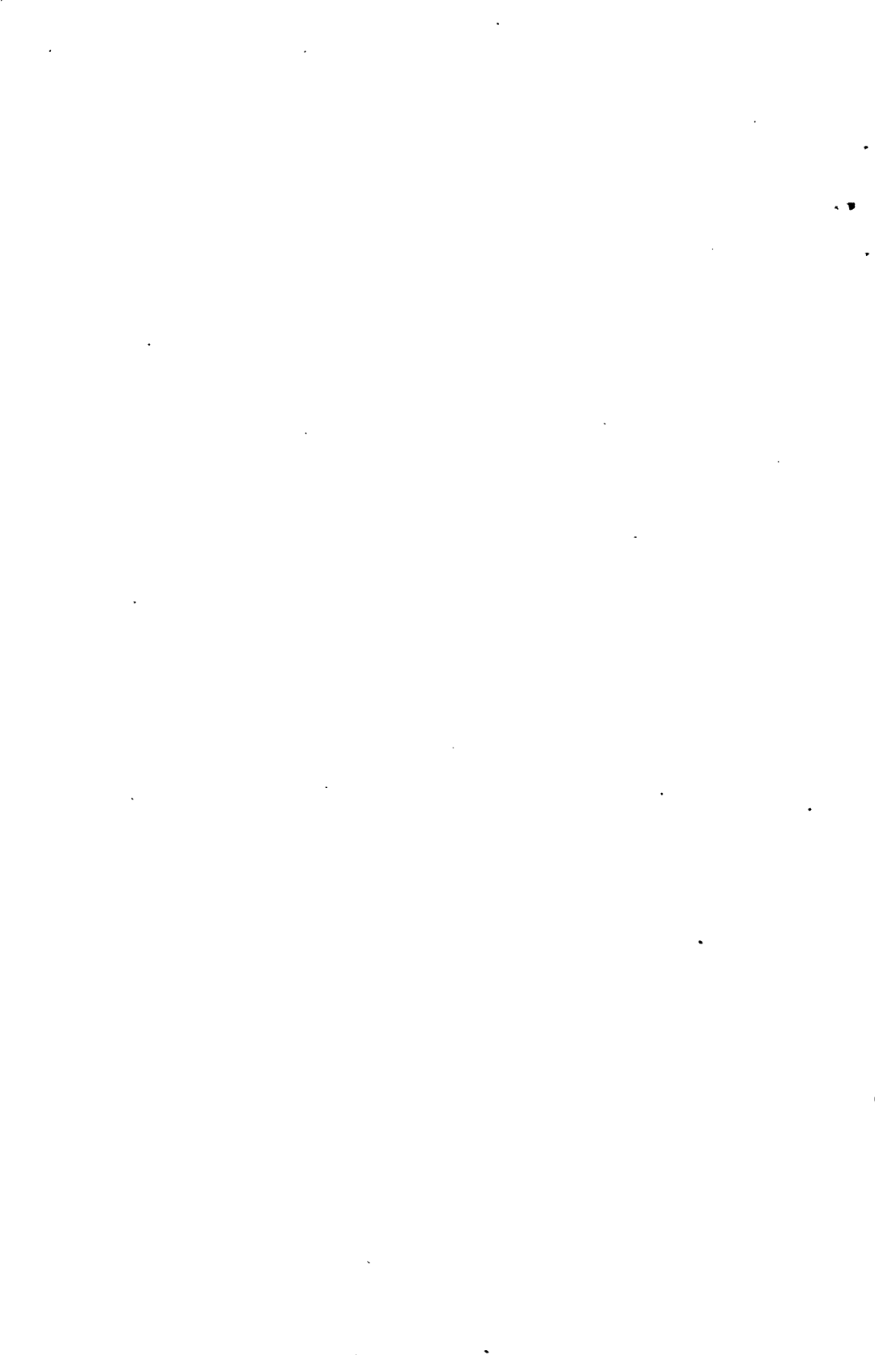


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TO THE MEMORY OF THE FOUNDERS
OF THE
Missouri State Dental Association,
WHOSE DEVOTION, CONTRIBUTIONS AND GOOD
WORK IN BROADENING THE SCOPE AND
RAISING THE STANDARD OF DENTAL
SURGERY, MAKES EACH MEMBER
OF THE ASSOCIATION THEIR
DEBTOR, THIS VOLUME
IS GRATEFULLY
DEDICATED BY
THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

The collection and compilation of data and photographs of the Organizers and Ex-Presidents of the Missouri State Dental Association was begun by the writer in 1899, and continued, at odd moments, until 1907, when the Association made an appropriation for the publication of the same.

The object of this volume is to permanently and as nearly authentically as possible, put on record the work accomplished by the men who were our pioneers in the organization and those who have been elevated to the presidency, the highest honor in the gift of the Association, that

“When other men our lands will till—
When other men our streets will fill,
And other birds will sing as gay—
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years from now,”

future generations may know what these men have achieved.

The first record of a regular dental practitioner in Missouri appears in The Missouri Gazette (published at St. Louis) December, 1809, which states:

“A well-bred surgeon-dentist, Dr. Paul, has the honor of informing his friends in particular and the public in general, that he is prepared to practice in all the branches belonging to his profession, viz., extracting, cleaning, plugging and strengthening the teeth, also making artificial ones.”

In 1830, Dr. D. T. Evans informed the citizens of St. Louis and its vicinity that he had established himself in this place for the purpose of devoting himself to the practice of dental surgery.

Following these came the men who are the subjects of these biographies.

The Missouri State Dental Association in its early days brought about the organization of the Missouri Dental College (1866), The Missouri Dental Journal (1869), the extending of the Dental College Course from one

to two years (1877), the first bill regulating the practice of dental surgery in Missouri by legislative enactment and other important things for professional betterment. It also brought together in professional comradeship and continuity the progressive practitioners of Missouri and surrounding States, and made known to the dental world the men whose biographies and likenesses illustrate these pages, some of whom have acquired a reputation not only national but international, as expert operators, scientists, authors, inventors and orators. It is questionable if any State in the Union has produced a more dignified, talented or progressive set of men than those prominent in the early days of the Association.

The author acknowledges with thanks his indebtedness to all those who have assisted in furnishing data or photographs for this work. Hettinger Bros. Mfg. Co., Kansas City, are thanked for their liberal donation to cover part of illustrations. He is especially under obligation to the late Dr. H. J. McKellops, Drs. George A. Bowman, A. H. Fuller, Wm. Conrad, the late Dr. Geo. W. Tindall, Drs. J. D. Patterson, Chas. L. Hungerford, Chas. Channing Allen, Chas. H. Darby, W. L. Reed and F. M. Fulkerson, for the generous assistance they have given him in this labor that has been one of love and duty to his chosen calling.

ST. LOUIS, April, 1909.

BURTON LEE THORPE.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

FIRST MEETING.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1865.

Pursuant to a call made by prominent St. Louis dentists, about sixty dentists of the State convened at the new Church Hall, corner of Sixth and St. Charles streets, at 10 a. m., to organize a State Association. Dr. J. S. Clarke, St. Louis, Mo., was called to the chair as Temporary Chairman. Dr. G. S. Morse, Columbia, Mo., as Temporary Secretary.

On motion, Drs. I. Forbes, A. D. Sloan, I. Comstock, H. E. Depp, and W. H. Eames, were appointed by the Chair to draft a Constitution and present to the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Dr. Peebles proposed the following query: "Why is it that rubber does not vulcanize to the same extent at all times with the same amount of heat and length of time?"

The subject was discussed at some length by Drs. Jones, Blake, Payne, McCoy, Peebles, Hovey, Morse, and others, after which the committee appointed for that purpose reported a form for a Constitution, which was unanimously adopted.*

On motion a committee of five was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Association. Drs. Peebles, Samuels, Tindall, Blake and McCoy, committee.

Adjourned to meet 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30 P. M.

Association met and was called to order by the presiding officer. Committee on Nomination reported as follows: President, H. J. McKellops; First Vice-President, G. S. Morse; Second Vice-President, M. McCoy; Recording Secretary, H. Judd; Corresponding Secretary, J. Payne; Treasurer, A. M. Leslie; who were duly elected. Drs. Leslie

* See Constitution.

and Forbes were appointed by the Chair to conduct the President-elect to the chair. After some appropriate remarks by the President, on motion of Dr. Peebles it was ordered that the blank in Art. 3, Sec. 1, of the constitution be filled by inserting the words, one dollar.

On motion of Dr. Forbes the Nominating Committee was requested to nominate an Executive Committee. Drs. Blake, Sloan and Samuels were nominated and elected.

Dr. Leslie was requested to furnish a synopsis of the proceedings of the Association to the dental journals for publication.

After a short discussion by Drs. Clarke, Hovey and McCoy, upon the use of arsenious acid for destroying the pulp, the Association took a recess to allow members an opportunity to sign the constitution.

Thirty-six members subscribed their names and paid into the hands of the Secretary the sum of one dollar, the amount required by the Constitution.

The Association was again called to order and the discussion on the use of arsenic continued by different members.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m., at the rooms of the Board of Public Schools, Fifth and Olive streets. HOMER JUDD, Sec'y.

NIGHT SESSION--7:30 P. M.

Association met, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Vice-President Dr. Morse.

The subject of exposed pulps was taken up and discussed. (No report of discussion.)

The subject of vulcanized rubber was again brought up by Dr. Sloan and discussed by Drs. Sloan and E. Hale, Jr. (No report.)

Inflammation of the dental periostium was presented for discussion by the Executive Committee.

Dr. Samuel made some remarks. (No report.)

On motion of Dr. Leslie, Wednesday, 9 a. m., was set apart for clinics.

On motion the Executive Committee was instructed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Dr. Blake. Dr. Peebles was appointed.

Discussion on inflammation of the periostium was resumed by Drs. Eames and Judd. (No report.)

Dr. Payne offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the sense of the Association that no man is justified in taking a student for a less term than two years, and then only when said student pledges himself to graduate at a dental college before engaging in practice.

Remarks were made by Drs. Sloan, Forbes, Clarke and others, followed by an able speech by Dr. Peebles, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Drs. Forbes, McKellops, Peebles, Payne, Barron and Eames were appointed clinical operators.

Adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. on Wednesday.

H. JUDD, Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 P. M.

Association called to order by the President, Dr. McKellops.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

On motion a committee consisting of Drs. McCoy, Payne and Jones were appointed to report on subject of vulcanized rubber at the next meeting.

Dr. Spyer was requested to read his paper on the effects of disease of the teeth. After the reading the author was requested to furnish a copy for publication with the proceedings.

Letters were received and read from Drs. J. A. Price and J. F. Hassel.

Drs. Leslie, Hovey and Reed were appointed committee to appoint delegates to the "American Dental Association."

On motion of Dr. Clarke, it was moved that when the Association adjourned it do so to meet at 7:30 p. m., at the rooms of the Public School Board. It was also moved that when the Association adjourned finally, it do so, to meet at St. Louis on the first Tuesday in June, 1866. Carried.

Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

H. JUDD, Secretary.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P. M.

The President called the Association to order. Minutes of last session read and approved.

Dr. McCoy introduced as a subject for consideration, a case of extensive absorption of the lower jaw, and inquired for the best method of retaining a lower plate in its place. Dr. McKellops recommended the use of springs; Dr. Payne opposed the use of springs. Drs. Hovey, Spyer and McCoy gave their views. (No report.)

The subject of "fang filling" was taken up and participated in by Drs. Forbes, Clarke, Hovey, Blake, Morrison, Judd, Eames, Peebles, McKellops and Payne. (No report.)

Dr. Clarke offered the following resolution. Resolved, That the

thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. H. E. Peebles, for his constant labors to effect a full organization of the dentists of Missouri into a State Association, he having commenced the labor in February, 1856, by extensive correspondence and consultation with the members of the profession. Resolution adopted.

On motion of Dr. Forbes, it was ordered that a preamble and the resolution be written in plain hand, signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, be neatly framed, and presented to Dr. Peebles.

The following named gentlemen were appointed delegates to the American Dental Association:

Dr. J. K. Stark, Independence, Mo.
Dr. Edward Hale, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. E. Hovey, Springfield, Mo.
Dr. E. McCune, Louisiana, Mo.
Dr. Geo. W. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. G. W. Tindall, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. H. Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. J. S. Clarke, St. Louis, Mo.

Subject of "Failures in Dental Operations" was taken up. Remarks by Drs. Forbes, Hovey, Sloan, McKellops and Judd.

On motion it was resolved that the Executive Committee be requested to lay out a series of subjects for discussion at our next annual meeting and place the same in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary, to be printed, and copies to be sent to each member of the Association.

On motion of Dr. Forbes, it was ordered that the Executive Committee be authorized to draw on the Treasurer to defray the expenses of the meeting.

President appointed Dr. Tash delegate to the American Dental Association.

On motion of Dr. Morrison, a subscription list was opened for "The Dental Register."

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Hovey:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due and are hereby tendered to Drs. Forbes, McKellops, Peebles, Payne, Eames and Barron, for the courteous consideration and gentlemanly bearing towards the members of this Association, in kindly opening their offices and tendering their services, not only in the clinical exhibitions thus afforded us, but likewise to their readiness to impart any and all professional information at their command.

On motion adjourned to meet June 5, 1866.

H. JUDD, Recording Secretary.

FIRST CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
MISSOURI STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ADOPTED OCTOBER 31, 1865.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This society shall be called the Missouri State Dental Association.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Executive Committee of three members.

Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected by call at each annual meeting and hold one year, and until their successors are duly elected.

Sec. 3. The officers shall discharge all the duties belonging to their respective offices.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. In the formation of this society, every practitioner of dental surgery, present in person, shall, by enrolling himself, and paying the sum of one dollar to the Recording Secretary, become a member.

Sec. 2. After the permanent organization, every dentist, desiring to become a member, shall present his name, through some member, accompanied with the initiation fee of one dollar, whereupon, a two-thirds vote, and the signing of the Constitution, he shall be a member in full connection.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Members shall pay the assessment, and, upon the failure for two years, a forfeiture of membership shall ensue.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. A member may be suspended or expelled, for immoral or unprofessional conduct, mal-practice, or any other gross offense, by a two-thirds vote.

Sec. 2. Any member in good standing, and square on the Secretary's books, may withdraw from the Association by notifying the Secretary in writing.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The meetings of the Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined, at a previous meeting, not less frequent than once a year.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

Sec. 2. In the event that a quorum be not present at any meeting, the President is hereby authorized to call a meeting at such time and place as he may deem proper, and give notice thereof by a circular.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Students of members shall be permitted to attend our meetings free of charge, but not to participate in the discussions or business.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote, at any stated meeting, notice having been given at any previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote shall be deemed the fundamental law of the society.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. This Association shall be governed by parliamentary usage.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Order of business:

1. Reading minutes.
2. Reports of officers, embracing the President's retiring address.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Election of members.
5. Election of officers.
6. Reading of essays.
7. Discussions.
8. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. No member shall speak twice on the same subject, without permission of the society.

Sec. 2. These By-laws may be altered, extended or amended, at any stated meeting, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

BY H. J. MCKELLOPS, D. D. S.

First President of the Missouri State Dental Association.

Gentlemen: In retiring from the honorable position to which I have been elevated by my colleagues of the Missouri Dental Association, I feel it a pleasing duty to address you a few words in reference to the position, advancement and progress of Dentistry in relation to the social scale.

In an address of this kind, I do not propose to make it an opportunity of saying anything new, but to offer some general remarks upon the relation that Dentistry holds to society at large, in order that we may more clearly appreciate the character and extent of that useful mission in which we have all embarked.

A few years ago, and within the memory of many of us, the science of Dentistry was wholly unknown; and it occupied neither position nor status in the world of medical progress, and was considered a mere appendage of questionable value in the life of the professional man. Since then, step by step, it has advanced, gathering strength by every movement, until now, it justly claims a position, ennobled by the practical applications vivifying influences of those who have labored for its advancement.

Much has been done, and much more remains to be accomplished, before our art shall have reached that degree of perfection which awaits patient and progressive research in the unexplored fields of experimental philosophy.

To discharge conscientiously the implied contract entered into with our patients, to effect the most perfect specimen of our handicraft, is nothing more than is expected in every commercial transaction.

If nothing more than this were done, Dentistry would hardly rise above the level of the numerous trades and callings of life. But it has gained an honorable position in the profession of medicine and surgery, by the aid of those illustrious men who have devoted energy, industry, and perseverance to its development as a science.

It should be our aim and ambition, then, to perfect the possession of that inheritance which the genius, the philanthropy and the devoted industry of others have accumulated, and not content ourselves with merely performing a piece of artistic workmanship.

It should be a special object of the members of this society to still further augment the sphere of its usefulness, and by acquiring an intimate knowledge of physical and biological science which truly belongs to the domain of odontologic art.

It is the study and application of the laws and principles that govern matter, and the influences they exert upon the vital organism, that marks the advancement of medicine as a science, and which equally pertains to the department of Dentistry, a distinctive branch of the profession. If we begin to study the phenomena and laws of life in man, we shall soon be irresistibly attracted to extend our observations to the successive orders of creation, and so on down to the lowest type of animated matter. As we advance in this study, the beauty, harmony and correlation of organic and inorganic forces open up to our vision. We see the adaptation of those mysterious principles in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms so potent in the consulting room and laboratory, and the knowledge of each plant or mineral becomes more perfectly understood by the multiplying beams of intelligence reflected at every step.

As lovers of our art, then, let it be our chief pleasure to elevate it, year by year, until it shall have occupied a position prominent among the most dignified specialties in the medical profession. This is to be effected, not merely by the aid of mechanical skill in remedying deformity and relieving suffering, but in applying the principles of biology and physical science to the prevention of disease, preservation of the teeth, rather than their destruction by mechanical agents.

Our object should be to comprehend the effort that nature is making in combatting the adverse influences under which she is laboring. Let us seek to aid her in the conflict, observing and following her laws, that we may minister to her short-comings. If we deviate from this path; if, losing sight of the beacon of observation, we chase the ignis fatuus of speculation, we shall just so surely miss our aim to benefit our patient. He who would minister to nature must learn to interpret her. It is by the exercise of this prerogative that the educated and accomplished dentist excels the mere mechanic, whose chief merit consists not in preserving the teeth, but in making close imitations.

Besides the channels of investigation just pointed out, the successful practitioner of Dentistry is required not only to understand the anatomical construction of the teeth, and whatever pertains to their growth, position and relation to other parts of the mouth, but he should continue his research into what constitutes the domain of physiology—a research which carries its investigations in quest of analogies and illustrations into the widest latitudes of the animal and vegetable kingdom, as well as into the most minute inspection of the structures, the functions, and the attributes of their several productions.

In the practice of dental surgery a profound knowledge of the anatomy of all parts contained within the buccal cavity is absolutely necessary to success. Anatomy is also the foundation of the diagnosis of diseases that fall under the observation and treatment of the dentist.

It demonstrates the normal condition of structures in health, and supplies the means of comparison in the study of dental pathology. Neither anatomy, nor any power of ocular investigation, however accurately it may be conducted, can enable the dentist to obtain a correct knowledge of the constituent formations of the teeth and modifications they undergo in their alveoli. These things must be learned through the aid of a microscope, and this adds another auxiliary branch of investigation to the perfection of Dentistry as a science.

The art of Dentistry, then, comprehends a perfect knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, the continual use of the microscope, and an understanding of the laws and principles that pertain to biological and physical science. Let each one of us learn as much of them as we can, always bearing in mind the great object for which they are studied, and never neglecting the purpose to which they are to be applied. We should remember that Dentistry, as a science, was founded and raised upon the natural sciences. All that is beyond a mere empirical art, it owes to its dependence upon, and its association with these. It would be difficult to find any one in our ranks who has attained great eminence in the dental art, or who, by his writings and precepts, has advanced our knowledge in the treatment of diseased teeth, or other parts within the mouth, who did not lay the foundation of his successes in the distinction which he earned by his researches in the natural sciences.

We have met here to-day to furnish our quota towards the advancement of our profession, and its elevation among the liberal and learned professions. It is the animus that stimulates our energies, and the energies of all those who truly love their calling. We come here to labor for its continued prosperity, and to communicate whatever of interest we may have learned since the last session of this society. We come here imbued with the spirit of progress, and to lay before our professional brethren our views and observations on those subjects most calculated to improve and instruct them, and benefit our patrons. Let all participate in the deliberations of the session and whatever of surgical or mechanical interest may have been learned during the past year, let it be given to the society, for the honor of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity. If any improvement in mechanical Dentistry has been made or new operations devised, let the inventor be induced to spread it upon the records of the society and receive the meed of praise due him in contributing his share towards the elevation of his chosen profession. The selfish and empirical fashion of secreting improvements, of whatever nature pertaining to our calling, for the sake of individual aggrandizement is unworthy the fellowship of honorable men, and must, sooner or later, recoil in shame and odium upon its author. It is to be hoped that such members of our society are, like "angels' visits, few and far between."

Let me invoke the profession in Missouri to enter their protest against acts so derogatory to our high calling as benefactors of the human family, and let me impress upon them the necessity of instructing their delegates to the National Convention to guard well the portals of the profession and shut out such harpies from all deliberation and association in such assemblage.

Finally, gentlemen, let me call your attention to the importance of aiding, with your money and influence, our only educational institution in the West. I refer to the Ohio Dental College, which is doing a good work in extending the usefulness of the profession and advancing its importance in the social scale.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, in selecting me as your presiding officer for the past year, and the zeal and interest you have manifested in making our science "pure and spotless in the world."

FOUNDERS.



JOHN SKINNER CLARK, M. D.; D. D. S.

John Skinner Clark, son of Moses and Melicent Clark, was born on a farm three miles from Brooklyn, Connecticut. His early education was obtained at the district school. As he grew to manhood, disliking farm life, he taught school during the summer months to defray his expenses at a neighboring academy during the winters. After completing his college course, he located at Norwich, Connecticut, where he became a clerk in the hat and fur store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Nourse, and married Miss Caroline Klinne, March 1, 1837. Immediately following their marriage they started West, locating at Alton, Ill., in 1838, where he also was associated with Mr. Nourse in business. During his residence at Alton, he formed the friendship of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the Abolition editor, and was one of his main supporters the night Lovejoy was killed by the mob. Immediately after this incident, in 1840, he removed to St. Louis and began the practice of dentistry. Who gave him his early instruction is uncertain; he seemed to have a natural bent for the calling and "made a dentist of himself."

Desiring more scientific knowledge, he attended a course of lectures at McDowell's Medical College and from that institution received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It was a question with him for a time whether to give up Dentistry and become a physician, but he always felt that Dentistry should and could be raised to an equal footing with the medical fraternity in the eyes of the world, and this was his ambition. He was a natural surgeon and in his medical studies made a specialty of the mouth and teeth.

Possessing remarkable skill and genius, he soon ranked among the first operators of the time. By invitation of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College, he delivered a course of lectures on Dentistry to the medical students of that institution. He was a close friend of

the famous surgeon, Dr. Charles A. Pope, and often assisted him in difficult operations. He soon became recognized as a progressive thinker and able teacher, and in consideration of his attainments the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1852.

August, 1853, he joined the American Society of Dental Surgeons and soon became prominent in it as an able speaker and debator. He presented to the society several practical suggestions along advanced lines; amongst them, in 1858, he advocated the necessity of root-filling, stating that he used barbed broaches in removing dead pulps and for carrying disinfecting agents into pulp canals, thus preparing them in so thorough a manner as to avoid subsequent inflammation or alveolar abscess. This he followed by filling the roots with gold foil made into cylinders, a method taught him by a dentist named Badger.

Dr. Jas. S. Knapp says he introduced Dr. John S. Clark to Dr. F. H. Badger, an excellent operator from Columbia, Tenn., during the winter of 1850-51, and the two held a long and interesting conversation. Dr. Badger showed Dr. Clark his method of making and using cylinders. After folding a cut portion of non-cohesive gold foil consisting of four or more thicknesses he again folded the strip with small tweezers, reducing the length of the short strip, and by manipulation causing its form to approach rotundity. Then holding the same in the palm of his left hand he rolled it back and forth until it was nearly as hard as gold wire, and size of a small knitting needle. If he wanted shorter cylinders than the width of the strip, he cut them off the roll with strong scissors. Dr. Badger then punched a hole into the imperfect filling or plug, wherever its want of density would permit, and drove into it two or more small cylinders.

A short time elapsed when Dr. Clark illustrated to Drs. Badger, Fredrichs and Knapp an improvement by rolling the folded strip of gold on a "cut-off" watchmaker's broach near its handle, furthermore, in contemplation of making the entire plug of gold cylinders of preparing a variety of the latter, some large and soft for first introduction, some small and hard and some more or less tapering, these latter to be introduced wherever a want of density would allow a hole to be punched to receive it. If too long, they could be filed off along with other portions of gold.

Another method claimed as original with him was the rolling of strips of non-cohesive gold foil on a broach, forming cylinders which were used by the wedging principle of cylinder fillings, so as to make a solid and impervious filling, air tight and moisture proof, as described by him in the Dental News Letter, Vol. IX, October, 1856, page 6. If not the first who made use of this method, he certainly is entitled to the credit of bringing the method into more general use, and carrying it to a high degree of perfection.

Dr. John S. Clark took part in the meeting held at Philadelphia, August 2, 3 and 4, 1856, at which was organized the American Dental Convention. He was chairman of the committee which reported the plan and articles of association, and served as its first vice-president, 1855-6.

It was at this meeting that he made known his method of using gold for filling teeth. Rolling a strip of gold a little wider than the cavity was deep, upon a broach, he formed cylinders differing in size. While this method was not entirely original with him, being announced at a time when Dr. Arthur's method of using gold cohesively was attracting attention and when the profession was seeking new and better methods, its suggestions were widely adopted. His method was a slight variation of the very old "Barley-corn" pellet method, and its main distinction lay in making the cylinders differ in size and hardness to suit the position they were to occupy in the cavity. His exposition of it at this meeting undoubtedly led many operators to modify their former methods, and by so doing to work with much more satisfaction to themselves and to their patients. It would be a revelation to many of the present day, to see an operator roll up a cylinder containing one, two or three sheets of gold foil, No. 5, as some did for a very large cavity, place it in position, pack around it a few pellets, condense, burnish and polish until it became as if it had been melted and poured in, all this within not more than fifteen or twenty minutes; and perhaps much more of a revelation to see the same filling in excellent order twenty years later. Nor was this confined to cavities with four strong walls. Large cavities on the proximal surface of incisors, with frail walls, were so filled. It is a misnomer to call these fillings soft gold fillings, or to speak of them as made exclusively with non-cohesive gold. To an expert, whether the gold was cohesive or non-cohesive was a matter of but little moment. He worked with one as well as with the other.

Dr. Clark was an enthusiastic society worker. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Dental Society, December 16, 1856, and elected its second president in 1857. He was also one of the organizers of the Missouri State Dental Association and chairman of the meeting of organization, October 31, 1865.

He was a member of the American Dental Association, the Mississippi Valley Society of Dental Surgeons, the American Dental Convention, the American Dental Association, and the New Orleans Academy of Sciences.

In 1849 he had a severe bronchial attack followed by hemorrhages. His physicians informed him his only hope to prolong life was to remove to a southern climate. He turned his St. Louis practice to Dr. C. H. Spalding, and located at New Orleans in the fall of 1849, to be followed by his family in 1850. Fortune favored him, and he soon obtained a lucrative practice which increased rapidly and continued un-

til the beginning of the Civil War. Previous to his locating in New Orleans, artificial teeth, gold and other dental material were only obtainable at a jeweler's establishment; and seeing the need of a dental depot, he opened one—the first in New Orleans. In 1855 he began publishing *The Dental Obturator*, "A quarterly journal devoted to the Science and Art of Dentistry," of which he was proprietor, editor and publisher for two years.

It was mainly through his untiring efforts that the New Orleans Dental College was organized under a charter dated March 1, 1861, Dr. Clark was Dean and Professor of Theory and Practice. Associated with him in this enterprise were Drs. James S. Knapp, George J. Fredrichs, A. F. McLain and W. S. Chandler. Owing to the turmoil incident to the Civil War, the college was not a success either from an educational or financial standpoint, and ceased to exist until 1867, when under more favorable circumstances Dr. Clark's co-laborers were more successful.

Dr. Clark was well and favorably known as a skilled operator, not only in America, but abroad. Dr. Thos. W. Evans, of Paris, appreciating his ability, solicited him to become his associate, assuring him a large practice. This Dr. Clark was compelled to decline on account of ill health. At the beginning of the Civil War, Dr. Clark retired to his summer residence at Magnolia, Miss., where he owned a hotel and a small plantation. Later, owing to the strenuous times, he was compelled to abandon his home and with his family become refugees in Columbus, Ga., where he opened an office, soon having all the work he could do. Here he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to New Orleans, broken in health and fortune, only to remain a short while, returning to his old home in St. Louis in 1865, where he resumed practice until his death the following year. In 1855, while warming some wax for an impression in his laboratory in New Orleans, the lamp exploded, igniting his clothing and severely burning him. This accident was the ultimate cause of his death, which occurred at St. Louis, November 29, 1866. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. He was survived by three daughters, who are living at this date. They are: Mrs. M. C. Mason, and Mrs. James Boardman Cable, Long Beach, Miss., and Mrs. John W. Chandler, Oakland, Cal. The only son of Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Arthur Loring Clark, was killed in the battle of Shiloh. Dr. Clark was the preceptor of the late Dr. Geo. F. Fredrichs, of New Orleans, who writes of him: "Personally he was a handsome man, of classic features, of gay and cheerful temperament. Open-hearted and benevolent, his hand often lightened his pocket to relieve human suffering. Many a stranded dentist found Clark a friend in need.

"Though fond of sport, he was temperate in his habits, an excellent shot and good billiard player. He was what is generally termed a

man born a genius, could turn his hand to write a stanza in a lady's album, a song for a public school celebration, or an article for the morning paper. In mechanics he was just as apt, and proved progressive in his profession, ever ready to aid others in the advancement of its science and art. Such a word as secretness, the obliquity of the profession at large at that time, found no resting place in his mind. Willingly would he impart all he knew to his professional confreres, and thankfully receive any new idea appertaining to dentistry."



ISAIAH FORBES, D. D. S.

Isaiah Forbes was born in Albany, New York, March 25, 1810. He was the son of Nathaniel and Ruth Lyman Forbes, his mother being a member of the well-known Lyman family of Connecticut. His father was an architect. Owing to business reverses he was able to give his son only a public school education.

Young Forbes was a school teacher in early life. In 1830 he went to New York City and was engaged in clerical work. Soon after he went to Buffalo, where he remained two years, he then began the study of Dentistry with Drs. Ambler and Kingsbury, 3 Park Place, New York City, and worked so assiduously that he was able to begin practice a year later.

Dr. Forbes opened a neat office and started fairly well for a beginner. He gathered what books he could at that time on Dentistry, and put in all his odd moments in study. Upon being called away from the city to attend the funeral of his sister, he left a friend to care for his practice. During Dr. Forbes' absence this friend sold out everything—instruments, furniture, etc.—and absconded with the proceeds. The loss of the instruments was especially exasperating to Dr. Forbes, who, being left-handed, had made to order many for his special convenience. Nothing daunted, Dr. Forbes began anew and again secured an outfit.

Exclusiveness and secrecy prevailed at that time among the profession, and the dental student was indebted as much to his ingenuity and cleverness as to the advantage afforded by his instructors for the knowledge gained of his specialty.

He came to St. Louis in 1837; the population was then eight thousand. He found only ten practicing dentists. Among them Drs. B. B. Brown and Edward Hale, Sr., were the leading men. In less than three years the ten were reduced, from want of patronage, to Drs. Hale, Brown,

and Forbes, who remained the foremost in the profession, until in 1849 the California gold fever influenced Dr. Brown to depart for the Pacific slope, leaving Drs. Hale and Forbes the veteran dentists.

When Dr. Forbes came to St. Louis, Second Street was the fashionable thoroughfare, and on this street he established his first office at Second and Vine Streets, where, from the first, by his skill, he soon commanded a good practice. In 1849 he gave up Dentistry and went into the milling business for two years. Owing to business reverses he lost all he owned, and he again took up his professional work and repaid his outstanding obligations.

Dr. Forbes was one of the sturdy, progressive kind of men, who, by perseverance and energy, helped advance Dentistry in this section of the West. He was a natural born leader, of dignity and ability, and was identified with nearly all beneficent and progressive efforts of the profession for a period of forty-six years.

He was one of the leaders in the movement for the organization of the St. Louis Dental Society. The preliminary meeting was held December 9, 1856, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and on the sixteenth of the same month the election of officers was held at the office of Drs. S. Dunham and E. Hale, Sr. Dr. Dunham was elected president and Dr. Forbes was elected a member of the Executive Committee. In 1867 Dr. Forbes was elected president of the society. The regular meetings were held at the offices of the members, and were followed by a supper.

Dr. Forbes proved an enthusiastic dental society worker. He attended the second annual meeting of the American Dental Convention, 1856, and in 1858 was elected president of the convention.

In 1873 Dr. Forbes was first vice-president of the American Dental Association at St. Louis, October 31, 1865, and was elected corresponding secretary at its second annual meeting, 1866, and treasurer in 1867.

In the organization of the Missouri Dental College, 1866, Dr. Forbes was actively interested, and was elected the first president of the Board of Trustees, a position he held for fifteen years. He was Professor of Surgical and Operative Dentistry from 1875 to 1877, when he became Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Dental Science. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1850.

In 1858 the American Dental Review (quarterly) was established by the A. M. Leslie Dental and Surgical Depot. It was edited by Drs. C. W. Spalding, Isalah Forbes, and H. E. Peebles. This journal continued until 1863.

In 1863 the Missouri Dental Journal was organized; the first number appeared January, 1869. Dr. Forbes was one of its founders.

In 1838 Dr. Forbes constructed along original lines a dental chair which showed remarkable inventive ability. He was an expert oper-

ator, especially excelling in the manipulation of non-cohesive gold-foil, and invented a number of useful operating instruments, among them the Forbes gouge, used for opening into molar pulp chambers and for immediate pulp extirpation; of these there were six or seven sizes; a set of plug finishing files, which were used universally in finishing fillings; a separate file carrier, and also a tape carrier and polisher, on which various grits for polishing fillings were placed, that period being before the introduction of sandpaper disks and strips.

He was above the narrowness and secrecy that retarded dental progress at that period, and one of the first, if not the first in St. Louis to tutor students in his office. Among his students were Sol. Horine and Charles Knowler. He used his influence to promote a wide interchange of opinions and experience between dentists of different cities, giving the younger men every opportunity to profit by the work and progress of the older men.

Dr. Forbes was equally as active in secret society as he was in dental society work. He stood high in the Masonic and Odd Fellows circles, and held the highest subordinate offices in both. He was master of Missouri Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., 1850.

Dr. Forbes was initiated in St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., in 1841 or 1842, was admitted to Grand Lodge of Missouri, April 24, 1844, elected conductor of the same January 22, 1845, and was made grand representative to Grand Lodge of the United States and attended the session of that body at Baltimore in 1845. He was elected deputy grand master Missouri Grand Lodge, January 28, 1846, withdrew from St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, to assist in organizing Excelsior Lodge, No. 18, which was instituted September 9, 1846. He was first Noble Grand of No. 18 and afterwards treasurer of the lodge for a number of years. He retained his membership till the day of his death, and was buried with the honors of the order. He was made grand master of Missouri, October 18, 1851, having on previous occasions declined the honor in favor of some of his friends, and was grand patriarch of the Encampment Branch of Odd Fellowship, 1849. He was at all times ready to respond to any demands for his services in behalf of the order, and received all the honors the order could give him in the State.

In public and civic affairs he was one of the foremost citizens of St. Louis. At one time he was nominated for mayor, but declined the nomination. He was always interested in educational work, and had some experience in such matters in the public school systems of New York State. His name was a household word in St. Louis School Board, of which he was the practical founder. He was a member of the School Board for fifteen years, and it was largely through his influence that a high school was built. Mr. Carlos Greely, Mr. George Partridge and Dr. Forbes were appointed a committee to choose the location for the first St. Louis high school. He also used his influence

while a director of the School Board to make the salaries of women teachers more in proportion to those paid men. He was president of the board for two terms, 1854-55, and was chairman of the teachers' committee all the years he served except when he was president. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Academy of Science and the St. Louis Historical Society, and a member of the Society for the Advancement of Science. Under Mayor Mullanphy's administration he served on the Board of Aldermen, and personally supervised the building of the City Hospital. Dr. Forbes was one of the well-known public spirited citizens of St. Louis, having friends in every walk of life, and for years dentist to a number of Catholic institutions of St. Louis.

He was a great reader, thoroughly posted on the most diverse subjects, and an encyclopedia of general knowledge. Theoretically he was a fine musician, possessing a good baritone voice, and sang for years in the Walnut Street Cathedral. He was one of the founders and a guarantor of the old Philharmonic Society, which was the prominent musical organization of the day.

Dr. Forbes contributed several interesting professional papers. These were published in the early volumes of the Missouri Dental Journal and the Dental Register of the West.

He was married February, 1847, by Bishop Hawkes to Miss Cornelia Staats, of Weston, Missouri, a descendant of one of the old New York Knickerbocker families. She died February 16, 1891. To them were born six children, viz.: Daisy, Anna (Mrs. J. H. Brookmire), Gouverneur Morris, John B., Cora B., and Isaiah, Jr.

Dr. Forbes died of senility July 15, 1885, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Funeral services were conducted at Dr. Forbes's residence by his old friend, Rev. Trueman Post, and the Odd Fellows services at the grave were conducted by Dr. Forbes's former associate, Dr. George A. Bowman.

His hospitable home was always open to his friends; he and his loyal wife often entertained visiting dentists. He was devoted to his professional work and for many years firmly upheld the honor and interests of St. Louis Dentistry, keeping in touch with new inventions and new methods. He greatly aided in the advancement of the profession and he was ever willing to impart and equally anxious to receive knowledge as a student. He traveled many miles attending dental meetings and was the recipient of high honors and the representative man in St. Louis Dentistry of his day. In 1866-67 Dr. Forbes made a tour of Europe, visiting the principal cities and forming the acquaintance of the leading dentists abroad who showed him marked attention.

His kindness and helpfulness toward the young men in the profession was proverbial. He was respected by young and old. His

honor was unimpeachable, and his standing as a typical professional man and citizen of the old school were of the highest order.

Of him may be truly quoted:

"And so he bore without abuse
The grand old name of Gentleman."



ANDREW MACBETH LESLIE, D. D. S.

Andrew Macbeth Leslie was born in 1815 at Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the son of John and Margret Scott Leslie, both natives of the village of Stromnest, Orkney Islands. Andrew and his brother, James Leslie (who died February 9, 1905, at Cincinnati, where for many years he was prominent as a dental dealer and manufacturer of gold foils), were both educated in Edinburgh, where their parents resided, their father being a straw bonnet maker of that city. In 1834 the boys came to America with their mother, locating in New York City. Soon after Andrew became an apprentice of Joseph Haynes, a pioneer gold beater of New York City, and began working at this trade in New York City to support the family, his father having died in his youth. Soon after this they became acquainted with the Parmly family, who were all prominent pioneer dentists. Dr. Eleazer Parmly was their special friend and their Sunday-School teacher, and greatly encouraged them, not only by using their gold exclusively, but also by much encouraging advice.

In 1837 Andrew began business on his own account in New York City, and taught the business to his brother, James. In 1838 the Leslie boys moved to Cincinnati and became the pioneer gold beaters of the entire western country, their foils being recognized as the best obtainable, and very "cohesive." Prior to this there were only two standard foils on the market, i. e., the product of Joseph Haynes, of New York, and Marcus Bull of Philadelphia. James Leslie claimed to be the first to discover the cohesive properties of gold foil in 1839. A number of others, however, such as W. H. Dwinelle, Amos Westcott, and Robert Arthur, also made similar claims.

However, Andrew M. Leslie says, in *The American Journal of Dental Science*, Vol. V, page 239, regarding the welding properties of

glod foil, "we must claim to having, in 1854, first brought before the profession the fact that gold in a cold state would weld." At the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons Dr. James Taylor speaks of using the adhesive foil made by James Leslie of Cincinnati. He also showed a finger ring made by A. M. Leslie, from scraps of his adhesive foil, without melting or soldering the same together. These pieces of foil were held together by the adhesive property alone in the gold, the ring having been constantly worn for one year. A. M. Leslie also alludes to his brother and himself as the discoverer of the adhesive property of gold foil, in a paper entitled "A Report of Dental Progress," published in The American Dental Journal, Vol. V, page 239, 1855.

In 1842 Andrew entered actively into the study of Dentistry. In 1845 Dr. James Taylor and his associates organized the Ohio College of Dental Surgery and Andrew matriculated the first year of the college's existence, from which institution he received his degree of D. D. S., in 1847. Andrew Leslie was ever an earnest student, especially so during his college course; he smuggled a skeleton into the garret of his home and spent his evenings in assiduously going over his anatomy and physiology. After he graduated he immediately opened an office in Cincinnati, where he had a reputation as a skillful dentist. Following his graduation he was appointed demonstrator of mechanical Dentistry and Metallurgy, in recognition of his skill and knowledge in that subject. He held this appointment until 1850, when he was appointed professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Metallurgy.

In 1853 after he had been practicing for twelve years, he became subject to attacks of severe headaches so that he had to give up practice for weeks, and he decided that he must change his daily toil for something more active. He made a visit to St. Louis and met with a genial group of eminent dentists. They were freer from that distrust and those small suspicions that prevailed so much among dentists fifty years ago. He met with such men as Forbes, Spalding, Clark, Peebles, Judd, Barron, Morrison, McKellops, Comstock and Park. They took an interest in him and bid him welcome to their midst, and his desire for some change suggesting to him to come to St. Louis and open a dental depot.

He finally located in St. Louis in 1856, where he established the first dental depot west of the Mississippi River; it was called the Mississippi Valley Dental Depot, and was the predecessor of the present St. Louis Dental Manufacturing Co. Dr. Leslie was instrumental in materially developing and advancing Dentistry in that section. Although a manufacturer and dealer, he lost none of his love for the profession or his sympathy for its practitioners, and materially aided in elevating and educating its members. He was a man of active and vigorous mind and indomitable energy, which aided him materially in

accomplishing many things he tried. He made for himself a reputation as organizer. He was active in the organization of the St. Louis Dental Society and was elected its first secretary. The preliminary meeting of the organization was held December 11, 1856. The society met the first Tuesday in each month at 79 Market Street (between Third and Fourth Streets), over Dr. Leslie's dental depot, where rooms were rented and furnished.

At those early meetings they had the diagram of a jaw with the teeth and in every tooth a cavity or two; and each member was requested to demonstrate just how he would fill it. To record their views it was suggested that a dental journal be issued, recording their opinion and methods of operating.

Dr. Leslie was also active in the organization of the Missouri State Dental Association, Oct. 31, 1865, and was elected the first treasurer of the association. It was upon Leslie's motion at its second meeting that a committee was appointed to organize a dental college from which eventually resulted the organization of the Missouri Dental College, organized September 24, 1866. At this meeting Dr. Leslie was made chairman of a committee, consisting of Drs. Comstock, Eames, McCoy and Anderson, appointed to take in consideration the subject of dental legislative enactments relative to the protection of the public and profession against quackery. Besides being active in the St. Louis society and Missouri State Dental Association, Dr. Leslie, before his coming to St. Louis, was active in the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, of which he was one of the organizers in 1844. He was the third vice-president in 1848-50, and he was recording secretary of this Association in 1852-53-54-55. Before this association he read a number of very valuable essays, principally on metallurgy, mechanical Dentistry and gold foils for filling. He had a thorough experimental knowledge of metals and was one of the authorities of the country on that subject.

When in practice he desired if possible to have a gold plate on which he could use pure gold as a solder, instead of the common article then and still used on gold work. To do this he alloyed his plate with a small quantity of platinum, thereby increasing the melting point of the plate above that of pure gold, and it was a success, and in those days of gold plate work the plates were much cleaner in the mouth. His only objection was that the plates had a slight bluish tinge. He invented a number of dental instruments of value and improved a number then in use, one of special value, the Leslie wisdom tooth forcep.

Prior to his coming to St. Louis he had some editorial experience as he was appointed one of the editing committee of The Dental Register of the West, succeeding Dr. B. B. Brown, of St. Louis, on that committee. This journal at this time was published by the

Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, and edited by Drs. Jonathan Taft and George Watt. After locating in St. Louis Dr. Leslie took upon himself the responsibility of publisher and editor of The American Dental Review, issued quarterly, and sent forth the first number February 7, 1858. It soon had a reasonably large circulation.

It was instructive to the profession at large and soon became popular. It was replete with valuable matter, reviews and theories that appeared new, being one of the first to honor a good thing, and exposing all shams. Dr. Leslie loved to honor any man that gave the profession a new or good improvement.

This sense of justice was acute in this phase of his dental ethics. His papers on metallurgy and one on mechanical Dentistry under the nom-de-plume of "Baron Von Hiem" are full of valuable instruction even for twentieth century professional teachers.

Owing to the trying times of war in 1860 he gave up the publication of The American Dental Review, but would issue a paper occasionally. The Missouri Dental College, chartered September 16, 1866, was organized partly through the active efforts of Dr. Leslie, who was one of the incorporators to whom the charter was granted. He was a member and secretary of the first Board of Trustees, and one of the most earnest advocates of the institution in its infancy.

Andrew M. Leslie was married to Miss Mary Andrews of New York, May 17, 1838. To them were born nine children, Mary Scott (who married Dr. Chas. Knower, a dental practitioner of St. Louis), Andrew M. Leslie, Edwin Goldsmith Leslie, Arthur James Leslie, and Ada Byron (now Mrs. William Keating), and Katy, and three who died in infancy. A. M. Leslie believed he had a mission on earth, that of doing and bettering the calling he spent his life in improving. He was quiet in his disposition and taste, charitable to an extreme and a very religious man. He died of cholera at Memphis, Tenn., where he had gone to close up a branch of his dental depot, November 30, 1865, aged 50 years. His death was a shock to his friends and family, and most kindly did the profession meet in St. Louis expressing their deep sorrow on the death of their "beloved Leslie." He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.



HENRY BARRON, D. D. S.

Henry Barron was born November 7, 1820, in Bladensburg, Maryland, and died January 12, 1883, in Webster Groves, Missouri. He was the fourth son of Zachariah and Annie Ogle (Miliken) Barron. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Samuel Ogle, a colonial governor of Maryland from 1732 to 1743 and from 1747 until his death in 1751. Samuel Ogle's son, Benjamin, was also governor of Maryland after it became a State of the Union. Dr. Barron's early life was spent in Maryland, where he attended a private subscription college. At the age of 17 he came West with his parents and located in St. Louis County, near the present town of Clayton. He attended Marion College, at Palmyra, Missouri. Completing his academic education, he engaged in agricultural pursuits in St. Louis County. At the age of 23 he went to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in commercial business, and later studied Dentistry, soon after he returned to St. Louis, where he was married, June 15, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah McCutchen. They went to Washington, where Dr. Barron practiced for two years, when he removed to St. Louis and practiced until his death, and was an active worker in the St. Louis Dental Society, of which he was president in 1864, and equally active in the organization of the Missouri State Dental Association, of which he was a charter member. He was second vice-president at the fourth annual meeting. He was president of the Western Dental Association in 1860-61. During the Civil War he was a strong Southern sympathizer and did not hesitate to give expression to his sentiments. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, but his feelings were in conflict with those of the pastor, Rev. James Page, at whose instance Dr. Barron and other prominent citizens were placed under arrest. Nothing serious came of this, however. Dr. Barron was raised in the Whig school of politics, but later became a staunch Democrat. He had a large practice, and was a man of much magnetism and very popular with his patients and the profession.



ELEAZER HOVEY.

Eleazer Hovey was born in Trenton, Oneida County, New York, September 23, 1816. He was the son of Eleazer and Sybyl (Coburn) Hovey. They moved to Indiana in 1820, where his father died. In 1826 his mother moved to the northeastern portion of Ohio. Dr. Hovey received his education at the common school. He went to Texas County, Missouri, in 1840, and worked at the millwright's trade for ten years. He studied dentistry with Dr. J. A. Nattrass, of Springfield, Missouri, and afterwards studied medicine, and practiced them in conjunction at Buffalo, Dallas County, Missouri. He soon abandoned medicine and made Dentistry his specialty. He went back to Ohio and remained a few months in 1850, but soon returned to Missouri, and entered into partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Nattrass, at Buffalo, Missouri. He practiced until the war commenced and was elected lieutenant colonel of a regiment of Home Guards raised in Dallas County. He went to Springfield in 1862, and his family followed in 1863. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Missouri State Dental Association, and much in evidence in the discussion of all subjects presented at the first meeting of the association in 1865, and one of its first appointed delegates to the American Dental Association. The doctor was well posted in his profession, and was at one time offered a chair in the Missouri Dental College. He practiced his profession in Springfield until the war closed, then, on account of failing health, he sold out to his partner, Dr. Nattrass, and returned to his home in Dallas County. He lived there for fourteen years, and went back to Springfield in 1880. He married the first time in 1836 in Ohio to Miss Evelina Abell. They had two children, Mrs. Julia A. H. Colby and Mrs. Ellen A. Lewey. His first wife died on a steamboat at Louisville, on their way back to Ohio, and was buried at that city. In 1848 he was married to Miss Caroline E. Penniman, of Ohio. By her he had three children, viz.: Eva Celestia Roundtree, Romeo Hamlet and Charles Eugene. He died April 19, 1898, at his home at Springfield, Mo.



ISAAC COMSTOCK, D. D. S.

Isaac Comstock was born in 1813, in Washington County, New York. He came to St. Louis and studied Dentistry with Dr. S. Dunham, who was a pioneer St. Louis dentist. He received the D. D. S. degree from the Missouri Dental College at its first commencement exercises, 1867. Dr. Comstock was one of the charter members of the Missouri State Dental Association and a member of the committee that drafted the first constitution and by-laws, and took a prominent part in the discussions at the early meetings.

Dr. Comstock was president of the St. Louis Dental Society in 1863. He was a very modest man, of a retiring disposition, and although an active attendant at the local and State meetings, in early days, did not take a prominent part. He was a skillful operator of an ingenious turn, and invented what is believed the first rubber-dam clamp, which is, although a very cumbersome pattern compared with those now in use, a very ingenious one. Two of the originals are now in St. Louis, in the possession of Dr. Bowman and Dr. Fuller.

Dr. Comstock died November 27, 1876. He left a wife and one child.



HEZEKIAH ELLIS DEPP.

Hezekiah Ellis Depp, son of John and Mary Depp, was born September 11, 1829, at Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky. His father was a wholesale merchant. Dr. Depp received his early education in Kentucky, and became interested in Dentistry through association with a Dr. Blanchard, of Boston, who married his oldest sister. In March, 1859, he began the study of his profession with Dr. H. E. Peebles, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Olive Streets, St. Louis. He was present at the meeting of organization, was a member of the first committee on constitution and by-laws of this association, and first vice-president at the fifth annual meeting. He was active in promoting the Missouri Dental Journal. He practiced at St. Louis, Clinton, Warrensburg and Sedalia, dying at the latter city. He was gifted with a superior talent, and invented numerous fuel-saving devices for steam and air engines. He was married on October 28, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Sweeney, of Danville, Kentucky. The children by this marriage were Olivia May (now Mrs. J. E. Ritchey, of Sedalia), Walter Chapman (deceased), Leon Oglesby, of Hosington, Kan., and John Depp, of St. Louis. His second marriage was to Miss Margaret L. Stephens, of Booneville, Mo., on October 11, 1866. They had no children.

PROMINENT MEMBERS



GREEN VARDIMAN BLACK, M. D., D. D. S., Sc. D., LL. D.

A banquet given January 15, 1907, by the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, in honor of Dr. Black, was the expression of the esteem and appreciation this society has for a man whose long and useful career has been devoted to Dentistry. The profession throughout the world hold Dr. Black in the highest esteem, and are his debtors for his many scientific contributions. Yet few know much of the personal side of his busy life. This sketch is prepared with the object of enlightening the profession as to "the other side" of the life of one of our greatest benefactors.

Green Vardiman Black was born near Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, August 3, 1836, the son of William and Mary S. (Vaughn) Black, grandson of Thomas Gillespie Black, and a great-grandson of Captain William Black. The last named ancestor was a captain of the militia in North Carolina just before the Mecklenburg Rebellion, and one of the first officers who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Capt. William Black, who married a Miss Beard, lived in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and died at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. His son, T. G. Black, married Polly Callahan, was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, January, 1772, and died at Milledgeville, November 20, 1823. He served as captain under General Jackson in the Seminole War. His son, William, was born in Milledgeville, January 13, 1796. In 1825 he went to Tennessee and there married Mary S. Vaughn, whence they moved to Scott County, Illinois, about 1834. He was a cabinet maker by trade and also followed farming. He moved from Scott County to what is now Cass County, Illinois, about 1844, settling on a farm seven miles southeast of Virginia, Illinois, where four of his sons resided. He and his wife are buried in the family burying ground in Cass County.

G. V. Black was reared on the farm and had a very limited country schooling, attending school a few months of several winters. He was, however, an apt student and tireless reader, and developed his own mind largely in the school of Nature. Dr. Black beautifully described his early boyhood, at the banquet given in his honor in St. Louis, in the following words:

"My thoughts recur to-night to the boy as I remember him fifty-three years ago in the old home, very slight and frail in health, so much so that he was not expected to do the usual work of boys of his age. He roamed the prairies and the forests adjoining each other at his home, often with the rifle, oftener without it, and came rapidly to know every bird and every animal of the region, how they built their nests, how they fed, how they lived and their apparent relations to each other. It was a world of the richest interest, teeming with life in its varied forms and filled with the varied struggles for continued existence. Those who watched could not understand why the boy should examine all of these things so intently; neither could he explain further than to say that he loved these birds, these animals, these prairies and the deep woods. Little did the boy think then of the part he should play in the world of science and in Dentistry. Almost as unconscious of any special merit or aptness as when he examined the birds and the animals, yes, and the reptiles, too, so many years ago, the man has since followed the work begun in the frontier settlement."

At the age of seventeen he made his home at Clayton, Illinois, with his brother, Dr. Thomas G. Black, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Civil War and twice a member of the Illinois Legislature. With him G. V. Black read medicine, and during that time for a while acted as postmaster. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of Dentistry at Mount Sterling, Illinois, with Dr. J. C. Spear, and after one year established, in 1857, a dental office at Winchester, Scott County, where he remained until 1862, studying constantly in the meantime, until he entered the army as a private. During the Civil War, Dr. Black served as a sergeant, but was engaged most of his time on special scouting duty. He was injured in the knee joint and spent six months in the hospital in Louisville, Kentucky. Returning home he came to Jacksonville, Illinois, and opened a dental office there in 1864 where he continued until 1897. At first he applied himself to the study of chemistry, establishing a complete working laboratory in connection with his office. He organized a class in chemistry among the public school teachers, which he taught several years, also taking a prominent part in the medical organizations of the city and country. He has become widely known as an author and lecturer on scientific topics pertaining to his profession. His writings have been translated into many languages and are standard authority on the

subjects they discuss. His contributions to books are, "Formation of Poisons by Micro-organisms" (1884), "Periosteum and Peridental Membrane" (1887), Litch's American System of Dentistry, Chapters on "General Pathology," "Pathology of the Dental Pulp," "Diseases of the Peridental Membrane," "Abrasion and Erosion of the Teeth" (1887), "Anatomy of the Human Teeth" (1891), "Operative Dentistry" and "Technical Procedures in Filling Teeth" (published for several years for school classes, now prepared as a regular text-book, 1908); "Gold Foil" (Illinois State Dental Society, 1869), "Gold Foil" (New York Odontological Society, 1874), "Management of Enamel Margins" (Dental Cosmos, 1891), "Report of Chairman of Committee on Dental Nomenclature, World's Columbian Dental Congress," Chicago (1893), "An Investigation of the Physical Characters of the Human Teeth in Relation to Their Diseases and to Practical Dental Operations, together with the Physical Characters of Filling Materials" (Dental Cosmos, 1895), "Atrophy of the Teeth" (Chicago Odontographical Society, 1905).

A prominent feature of his writings are the numerous original drawings made by the author himself. He has not only been a writer and teacher, but has always been a practical worker and an inventor. He has the distinction of having invented about 1870 and patented the first cord-driven-transmission dental engine, described and illustrated in the Dental Cosmos, 1905. The patent of this was sold to the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co. The present plans of scientific cavity preparation in teeth and the methods of correctly inserting and making both gold and amalgam fillings are largely due to Dr. Black's investigations. He has been pre-eminently an original worker.

Some of his inventions that have made operative Dentistry scientific are as follows:

An Amalgam Micrometer for measuring shrinkage and expansion of plastic filling materials.

A Combination Dynamometer and Micrometer for determining the strength and amount of yielding of substances under pressure and the flow of amalgam.

The Phago-dynamometer for measuring the crushing strength required for various fillings.

The Gnatho-dynamometer for measuring the force of the bite.

The Manu-dynamometer for testing finger power in the use of instruments.

The Tupto-dynamometer for measuring the force exerted by blows of pluggers.

From 1870 to 1880, Dr. Black lectured on Pathology, both general and dental, in the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis. Subsequently, from 1883 to 1889, he was professor of Dental Pathology in the Chicago

College of Dental Surgery. After this he was identified with the Dental Department of the University of Iowa for one year, 1890, as professor of Dental Pathology and Bacteriology, from which he was called in 1891 to the Northwestern University Dental School as professor of Operative Dentistry, Dental Pathology and Bacteriology, being afterward made dean of the Dental Department, the position which he now occupies. During the period of his professional labor, he has held the highest offices in the gift of the dental profession. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association at its second meeting in St. Louis, June 6, 1866. This was his first dental society affiliation and from it and the early Missouri dentists he got much of his early inspiration. He has been a member of the Illinois State Dental Society since 1868. Was voted a life member of this society in 1867; was president 1870-71. To this society he has contributed many papers. He has been a member of the American Dental Association for many years and of the National Dental Association, of which he was president in 1900-01. He is also a member of the Chicago Dental Society, of the Odontographic Society of Chicago and of the new Chicago Odontographic Society. He was president of the first State Board of Dental Examiners of Illinois in 1881. Was elected a member of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania in 1887. Was elected corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1877. Elected honorary member of the Microscopical Society of Central Illinois, 1881. Elected corresponding member First District Dental Society of the State of New York, 1886. Chairman of the section on "Etiology, Pathology and Bacteriology," World's Columbian Dental Congress, Chicago, 1893. Was presented with the first fellowship medal by the Dental Society of the State of New York in 1905. Dr. Black is also a member of many other dental and medical societies.

For ten years he has represented the Northwestern University in the National Association of Dental Faculties, of which he has been president. He has frequently been invited to address dental organizations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and also many other city and State dental societies, and has been the recipient of numerous other honors at the hands of his professional colleagues. In 1877 the Missouri Dental College conferred the honorary degree of D. D. S. upon him. The Chicago Medical College conferred the honorary degree of M. D. upon him in 1884. He received the Sc.D. degree from the Illinois College in 1892, and the LL. D. degree from the Northwestern University in 1898.

Dr. Black is one of the simplest of men in his personal habits and has been truly and entirely given up to professional and scientific study. His method of study is to take up a subject and pursue it to a conclusion, avoiding, as far as possible, for the time, other subjects. It

is his habit to become thoroughly imbued and saturated with the investigation in hand, using every opportunity to talk about it with others, as well as working at it in his library and laboratory. For example, his early equipment of a chemical laboratory. He organized classes in chemistry among the public school teachers of Jacksonville, and except when occupied at the chair, continually thought and talked chemistry until he had mastered the subject. In fact the underlying motive of his teaching was to perfect his own knowledge. This followed closely upon a period devoted almost entirely to devising the dental engine and other machinery, and during that period he equipped and maintained a machine shop, and thought only of mechanics. Later he purchased from a German physician, who had no use for it, one of the first microscopes which was brought to Jacksonville, and for a number of years devoted his time almost exclusively to microscopic study.

These studies were not confined to dental subjects but covered the whole range of histology and pathology, a subject which he was first inspired to master while a resident of Clayton, Illinois, where he assisted the village physician in treating a typhoid fever epidemic which resulted in thirty deaths. When Dr. Black started on the microscopic study of the tissues of the body he recognized the fact that in order for one to properly interpret the sections as seen through the microscope one must be thoroughly familiar with microscopic technic and microscopic interpretation. He therefore became a microscopist in the old-fashioned sense, mounting and studying all sorts of small objects, and in fact all sorts of small things, even to pieces of wood and fossils. He made a very thorough study of spore life, the small animal and plant forms of bacteria found in stagnant ponds of water and ditches. He dissected all sorts of insects and earth worms, large and small. During this time he was often consulted by physicians for microscopic examinations of various sorts. One day while the doctor was working at the chair a physician came in and holding up a little vial said, "Here is something that I took out of a man's eye to-day and I wish you would examine it and tell me what it is." The doctor did not stop his operation but said, "All right, give it to the young lady and stop in again in a day or two when you are going by." A few days later the physician again appeared and said, from the doorway, "What was it I left with you the other day?" "Oh," said Dr. Black, "that was the first joint of the third leg of a potato bug." "Well," said the physician, "what was there about that to kick up such an inflammation as there was in that man's eye?" Dr. Black replied, "There is a gland at the base of the third leg of a potato bug which secretes a poison and there was a part of the gland sticking to the leg. You remember that when we could not get cantharides for blisters we used to go out and get a lot of potato bugs and grind them up. Well, it was the poison

from that gland that did the work, and so it is no wonder that there was inflammation in the eye."

It is said Dr. Black went into detailed minutia in all his researches and even dissected and mounted the sexual organs of a fly. During this time he made and preserved a large collection of microscopic slides, illustrating the normal and morbid characteristics of almost every tissue. He wrote a manuscript on house mould, also a complete thesis or treatise on the reproduction of fungi. He also became interested in the study of the grain of various woods, making a study of them on slides with the microscope. He made a series of classifications of fossilized woods, a subject on which he is an authority. If Dr. Black had had the time to devote to the further pursuit of his studies on plant life, he might have eclipsed Luther Burbank's wonderful achievements. Another great accomplishment of Dr. Black is his aptness in the science of deduction, at which he almost rivals the powers of "Sherlock Holmes." To concentrate his thoughts he resorts to tobacco as did Holmes, only Dr. Black's sedative or stimulant, whichever it may be, is in the shape of black cigars, a hundred and fifty of which, it is said, he consumes each week. With clouds of smoke surrounding him, walking rapidly up and down the room, Dr. Black has worked out many of the difficult scientific problems he has undertaken to master.

In 1878 he took the examination before the first Illinois State Board of Health, and was licensed to practice medicine.

It has always been his habit to keep some scientific subject on hand for study. These subjects have covered a rather wide range. Among such subjects may be mentioned a study of the cyclones of Illinois, on which he made quite an extensive report to the Weather Department at Washington. The weather is another subject on which he is an authority. He carries a pocket barometer with which he tells weather conditions, etc.

During the war he was injured while on scout duty and was confined for several months in a military hospital at Louisville, and was never able to resume active service. This, with his habit of incessant work and study, seriously injured his health, and for twenty years it has been necessary for him to take a vacation in the summer. For fifteen years of this period he went to Petosky, on Lake Michigan, where he owned a sailboat called "The Microbe." His boat was equipped with water-tight compartments which he filled with provisions and everything necessary for a six weeks' cruise. He slept in his boat and spent the vacation period in exploring the shore and lakes and rivers of the region, making maps of the same. He always came home from the trips greatly refreshed and restored to health.

A characteristic of his work has been an inability to put it aside even for sleep, and as a result he is always more or less troubled with

insomnia. If the constant pursuit of one subject, to the exclusion of all others till it is mastered, can be called an eccentricity, that is certainly his most prominent one, and if constant application to scientific and professional study, to the exclusion of most other matters, can be called a characteristic, this is certainly a most prominent one. He is, and has been, a living illustration of that terse definition of genius as being an unlimited capacity for hard work, for he has certainly never allowed the difficulties surrounding a task to interfere with its accomplishment. At the same time he has always taken an active interest in municipal, State and national political affairs, reading regularly the daily papers for political information, frequently contributing to the newspapers on current topics, and never neglecting to vote the Republican ticket.

The summer of 1906 Dr. Black received an invitation to be the guest of the American Dental Society of Europe at its annual meeting held in Berlin in the first week of August. He accepted.

On this trip Dr. Black visited the dental schools of Berlin, Dresden, Heidelberg, Paris, and London for the purpose of studying their facilities and methods. He made copious notes and had something to say on the subject in his paper, "The Limitations of Dental Education," which he presented to the Illinois State Dental Society, May 14-17, 1907.

After leaving Berlin he visited Hamburg, Cologne, Heidelberg, Paris and London, also took the trip up the Rhine and spent several days in Switzerland, where he was the recipient of many attentions from American dentists; but from a scientific point of view his trip was made at a bad time of the year, because very few of the prominent dentists were at home; for example, in London, out of twenty prominent dentists on whom he would have called, only one was in the city.

In 1860, Dr. Black was married to Jane L. Coughenower, of Clayton, a daughter of Henry Coughenower, a miller, and Agness Likely. Agness Likely was a daughter of William and Agness Taylor. Probably the latter belonged to the same family as President Zachary Taylor. The Taylors were direct descendants of Rollin Taylor, who was burned at the stake in England for heresy. Mrs. Black was born in Griggsville, Ill., March 31, 1838, and died in Cass County, Ill., August 26, 1863.

At Jacksonville, in 1865, he married Elizabeth Akers Davenport, a daughter of Ira and Minerva (Reid) Davenport, and a niece of Peter Akers, a widely known Methodist preacher and circuit rider. Of the first union two children were born, Horace Vaughn, who died in infancy, and Carl E. (A. M., M. D.), of Jacksonville, Illinois. To the second union were born Clara, of Chicago, Arthur D. (B. S., D. D. S., M. D.), of Chicago, Assistant Professor Operative Dentistry and Assistant in Oral Surgery in the Dental Department of the Northwestern

University, and Margaret Olive, wife of Mark Baldwin, of Duluth, Minnesota.

Dr. Black is a member of the Masonic order. He also was a member for thirty years of the Monday Night Club at Jacksonville, which was composed of the thinking people of the city. It is said that for thirty years he never missed a meeting while he was in that city. In his early days, as previously mentioned, he was a crack rifle shot and fisherman. One of his closest friends tells the following story regarding Dr. Black's prowess as a shot: "In the early days, Dr. Black was out in the woods with a number of fellows shooting squirrels. All except Dr. Black had shot guns, yet he was getting much of the larger bag, because he could reach the further with the rifle he carried. Nearing the edge of the woods a covey of qualls started up, and flew into the stubble field. The boys with the shot guns said: 'It is our turn now, we will get our share this time.' It happened that five quails started up singly at sufficient intervals, and each flew straight away. Dr. Black got the five in succession with his rifle."

Dr. Black is truly a man of versatile talents and attainments outside of his profession. Later in life he became interested, and has excelled as a chess player, a game at which he is an expert. For a number of years he was leader of the choir, and played a violin in one of the churches. He used to frequently play at home for the amusement of himself and friends. Those who know him believe him to be the greatest man of this generation in the dental profession in the whole world. Measured by the beneficent influence of his public utterances and based upon the general belief that a greater number of practitioners have changed their mode of practice for the better in a greater number of ways in consequence of what he has written and demonstrated, as practitioner, teacher, author, artist, and as a man of many and varied versatilities, he may safely be counted as a benefactor to humanity and as the greatest scientist known to the annals of the dental profession.



HENRY SEYMOUR CHASE, M. D., D. D. S.

Henry Seymour Chase, son of Dr. Jarvis and Rhoda Campbell Chase, was born March 6, 1820, at Rockingham, Vermont. His mother was a great-granddaughter of the Duke of Lowden of Scotland. His father was an eminent physician and surgeon of the time, and young Henry seemed destined to follow in his father's footsteps. He first began his career, however, before studying medicine, as a clerk in a general store in Boston. His early religious training was Puritanical. Its austerity jarred on his sensitive feelings. Its restraint in the home circle chafed him. To have more freedom, with the permission of his parents, at the age of twelve years, he went to Boston and found employment in the dry goods store of Allen and Man on Court Street. Edwin Adams, afterward an actor of note, was a fellow clerk. The family with whom he lived were Episcopalians. He attended their church and subsequently united with it, and while living in Iowa became practically the founder and builder of St. James' Episcopal Church at Independence, Iowa, and after his removal to St. Louis, united with Christ's Church Cathedral, and was a member of the vestry for years. Desiring to see the Western country, he made a trip in his early manhood to the then far West, via the Pennsylvania canal to Pittsburg and by steamboat to St. Louis. From that city he went to Burlington, the capital of Iowa Territory; purchasing a pony, he rode until he came to a home site of his liking, the quarter section he selected now being the center of Tipton, Iowa. His log house was the first civilized habitation of Tipton; soon after the County Commissioners chose Tipton as the county seat and began the erection of a courthouse. The Sac and Fox Indians were numerous in that locality at that period. After a year's residence in Iowa he decided to return to New England and study medicine with his father, then residing at New Bedford,

Massachusetts. Following this he attended a course of lectures at the Boston Medical College, and later he finished his course and graduated as M. D., at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1843. While in Boston he became acquainted with a Dr. Fredericks, a successful dental practitioner, from whom he took a private course of instructions. Later he went to Baltimore, where he formed the acquaintance of Chapin A. Harris and attended part of one course of lectures at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, although he did not graduate from this institution. He returned to Woodstock, Vermont, where he engaged in the practice of Dentistry. January 1, 1845, he married Miss Sarah Haskell. They resided at Woodstock until 1856, when he again was overcome with the Iowa fever. He spent the entire summer of 1856 driving over the northeastern part of Iowa, seeking a favorable home site, finally selecting a section, 640 acres, in Buchanan County, six miles northeast of Independence, which he bought outright from the government, at \$1.25 per acre; on this he built the first frame house in Byron Township. He returned East for his wife and four children. He was greatly interested in agriculture and was president of the County Agriculture Society. His farming did not prove remunerative and in 1861 he sold his farm and removed to Independence, where he established himself in dental practice. Fayette, the county adjoining, having no dentist, he practiced there ten days of each month, dividing his time between the towns of Fayette and West Union. This he continued until the spring of 1865, when, desiring his children to attend the State University, he removed to Iowa City. He is the one who took the initiative in organizing the Iowa State Dental Society, which met at Muscatine, July, 1863, for organization, with five charter members. The four following elected themselves to office. Dr. Chase was elected the first president, J. Hartman, vice-president; W. Kulp, corresponding secretary; A. J. McGarvey, recording secretary and treasurer. He practiced until 1867 in Iowa City, when he visited St. Louis to read a paper and so impressed the St. Louis men that he was proffered and accepted the chair of Dental Physiology, Hygiene and Operative Dentistry in the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis. Here he removed in 1868 with his family, taking charge of the practice of Dr. C. W. Spalding, who retired temporarily to his farm. This college connection continued until 1874. In 1868 Dr. Chase joined the Missouri State Dental Association and at once took a prominent part in its proceedings, especially in writing and discussion of the papers. It was his motion that a committee be appointed to organize a joint stock company to start a dental journal. The first issue of The Missouri Dental Journal was issued January, 1869, in St. Louis. The editors were: Homer Judd, M. D., D. D. S.; Henry S. Chase, M. D., D. D. S.; W. H. Eames, D. D. S. Dr. Chase continued as editor until 1878. He was a talented writer and wielded a

marked influence, especially throughout the Western country. As an editor, essayist and discussor of papers, he also held a prominent position. October, 1877, the Western College of Dental Surgeons was organized. Dr. Chase was Professor of Histology, Microscopy and Dental Physiology. November, the same year, a quarterly journal, The St. Louis Dental Quarterly, was first published, with Drs. C. W. Spalding and Dr. Chase as editors. This was devoted mainly to exploiting the new school and the "new departure creed." This school, journal and "new departure," naturally had many antagonists at the time and a merry war was made on this combination by the older conservative practitioners. The school and journal continued for a number of years and finally was discontinued. He united with J. Foster Flagg, and S. B. Palmer in promulgating the "New Departure creed." Formerly an all-gold advocate and an expert gold operator, he made a series of experiments which led him to believe that plastic filling materials were of great merit in the saving of the human teeth. He was the author of the celebrated "article one" of the creed; i. e., "In proportion as teeth need saving, gold is the worst material to use." These three men dared to stand as advocates for the plastics against almost the entire profession, who at that time contended gold was the only filling with which to save teeth. For his stand on this question he was expelled from the Missouri State Dental Association. Chase was of a positive and aggressive nature and a seeker for the truth, yet he possessed a kind and gentle disposition and was almost universally known as "Pa" Chase, and among his anti-plastic opponents he was referred to as "Old Putty." This name pleased him and he insisted he be called by it. In 1865 the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred the honorary degree of D. D. S. upon him. He was a member of the American Dental Association and the Southern Dental Association, which he frequently attended as a delegate for the Missouri State Dental Association. He was president of the St. Louis Dental Society in 1870, and an honorary member of Illinois, Vermont, and Iowa State Dental societies, Northern Ohio Dental Society, New York Odontological Society, and Boston Academy of Science. His spare moments were put in experimenting along scientific lines and with his literary work. He was the author of many papers published in various dental journals, and a small work "Familiar lectures about the teeth," which was published in two editions, and also author of numerous poems published in Arthurs' Home Journal from 1848 to 1852. Dr. Chase was by nature a "reformer." From early childhood he was an earnest advocate of temperance and worked zealously for prohibition by legislation. In 1854 his native State enacted a prohibitory law. After he had witnessed the effects of this legislation, he said of it, "all moral effort ceased, public sentiment ceased to

grow and the evil did not abate. The truth gradually dawned on me that no evil dependant upon human passions and appetites can be abolished by law."

When he was fifteen years old he saw the mob of 5,000 men pursue and attempt to lynch Wm. Lloyd Garrison, while on his way to jail in Boston. This incident made a staunch abolitionist of young Chase.

Dissatisfied with social conditions, he read Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," which harmonized with his views. He became a convert of The George doctrines and an ardent advocate of "the single tax." In 1887 he organized The Benton School of Social Science, which met at his home at Benton Station, St. Louis County. The first three years after this school was organized Dr. Chase distributed individually at his own expense, 8,000 single tax tracts, attended 200 public meetings, delivered six lectures and wrote 350 letters on the subject. He was a delegate to the First National Single Tax Conference at New York, September 1, 1890. He wrote and published three books on social problems and political economy, i. e., "Letters to Farmers' Sons," "Dignity of Sex," and "A Pack of Fools." Most of his writings on these subjects was done from 1880 to 1896. Retiring from practice, Dr. Chase spent his energy in his single tax efforts and his summer vacations at Excelsior on Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. He purchased a sailboat which he christened "Single Tax," which he kept stocked with literature on that subject, which he distributed to the cottagers and hotel guests. He was truly "a friend of oppressed humanity." Another one of Dr. Chase's hobbies was his ardent belief in plenty of fresh air. He advocated and practiced sleeping out of doors. He also was a vegetarian in belief and in practice. He invented a number of useful dental instruments. He was one of the first to apply and practice the principle of local anaesthesia by tropical application. In 1851, while practicing in Woodstock, Vermont, he crudely, though painlessly, operated on sensitive dentine, by dipping a lock of wool in ether, placing it in the cavity. The evaporating of the ether producing cold, thus bringing about the obtunding effect. (See Dental News Letter, Vol. IV, page 23). In 1895 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Children born to them were: Drs. Edward C. and Fred B., both St. Louis dental practitioners. Harry, who became famous as a marine artist, Chas. D., James H., George S., Carrie (who died in infancy), and Fannie E., now Mrs. J. D. Lawson, of Columbia, Missouri. Dr. Chase died of pneumonia at his home, "Kumfort Kottage," at Benton Station, St. Louis County, Missouri, January 11, 1898. His remains were cremated as was his wish and belief, for he was the first avowed advocate of cremation of the dead in St. Louis, and organized the association which built the first crematory in the West.



CHRISTOPHER WATERMAN SPALDING, D. D. S., M. D.

Christopher Waterman Spalding, son of Loverwell and Susannah Spalding, was born on his father's farm, March 5, 1814, at Centerville, Rhode Island. Here he obtained his early education and worked in a cotton goods factory, until he began the study of Dentistry in 1840, with a Dr. Miles at Ithaca, N. Y. Here he practiced for a short while, then removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he remained until 1849, when he located at St. Louis for practice, and soon took front rank as a practitioner, teacher and society devotee. He was a talented writer and impressive speaker.

Dr. Spalding joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 3, 1868, and at once took prominence in the discussion of scientific subjects, at which he had marked ability. In 1869 he was elected one of the trustees of the Missouri Dental College. From the early records it appears Dr. Spalding allowed his membership to lapse for a few years and again joined the association June 1, 1875. This affiliation he continued until his death. He never held an office in the Missouri Dental Association. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1852, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, in 1869. He was an ardent advocate of Homeopathic remedies in dental and general disorders. He joined the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, February, 1857, and was elected president of that society the same day. He was the sixth president of the American Dental Association, 1865-66, president of the Western Dental Association, 1879-80. He was one of the founders and president of the St. Louis Dental Society in 1877.

Dr. Spalding was one of the organizers of the Western College of Dental Surgeons at St. Louis in 1877, of which he was dean of the

faculty. He was one of the committee on publication of the Missouri Dental Journal, when it was organized in 1869, and editor of this journal, succeeding Dr. Chase, 1878 to 1883, inclusive. He was also editor of the St. Louis Dental Quarterly in conjunction with Dr. H. S. Chase for a number of years.

Dr. Spalding was married November 11, 1838, to Miss Cornelia Anna Herb. They had one son, John Holliman Spalding, D. D. S., of Kirkwood, Missouri. Dr. C. W. Spalding died in 1893, and was buried at Riverpoint, Rhode Island.



JOHN JOSEPH RAVENSCROFT PATRICK, D. D. S.

John Joseph Ravenscroft Patrick was born in Liverpool, England, February 6, 1828, from where, as a boy, he moved with his father's family to Belfast, Ireland. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents, with their family, emigrated to this country, settling first in New Orleans, removing afterwards to Louisville, Kentucky, and again to Keokuk, Iowa, where his father, Dr. Hugh Patrick, a physician, died in 1847. Young Patrick thought at one time of following in the footsteps of his father, and to this end took a course of lectures in McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, but having a decided mechanical turn of mind, and believing that his mechanical ability, which had been developed by an apprenticeship of some years to a jeweler and diamond setter, would be of greater service in the practice of Dentistry, he took up that study in the office of his brother, Dr. Hugh Patrick, and commenced practice in St. Louis about 1850, associated for a time with Dr. McKellops.

In 1853, Dr. Patrick removed to Belleville, Illinois, where he prosecuted the practice of Dentistry till, in the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and served with his regiment until its consolidation in January, 1865, with the Seventy-seventh, having in the meantime been promoted to the captaincy of Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. He went through the siege of Vicksburg and with General Banks' second expedition up the Teche River, in western Louisiana, and was under General Ransom in Texas, and at the siege of Jackson, where he was wounded, when he resigned from the army, and resumed the practice of Dentistry at Belleville, continuing until his last illness.

John J. R. Patrick was one of the notable figures in the history of Dentistry of his day and generation. While working earnestly and

faithfully in the practical field of his chosen profession, he early felt the need of a wider basis of real understanding of the problems which underlie the practice of Dentistry and he toiled incessantly to contribute his share to their solution. Perhaps, to his clear exposition of the facts, more than to any one man's efforts, is due the final dispersion of the myth that dental caries is a disease of modern origin. He showed conclusively by painstaking examination of thousands of prehistoric skulls, which he dug from the mounds surrounding Belleville and in Mexico, that the dentures of the ancient races were afflicted by the same sort of dental decay as are those of the present inhabitants of the world. So conspicuously well had his work in this direction been done that the American Dental Association made him the curator of the great investigation which it set on foot to examine all the available pre-historic crania in America. The work was carried out under his direction, the final report, embracing the detailed tabulation of the dental characteristics of many thousands of dentures, having been printed in the Transactions of the Association for 1895.

On the practical side of dentistry Dr. Patrick also did notable work, as attested by a number of useful inventions, with which he enlarged the armamentarium of the dentist. Among these may be mentioned his well-known devices for the regulation of teeth, a system for crown work, die plate and a swaging press. He was an expert manipulator of gold as a filling material, also in the use of the blow pipe.

Besides his labors in behalf of his profession, Dr. Patrick's thirst for knowledge led him into other paths. He was a recognized authority on ancient dental history and dental archeology, and his work in the departments of general archeology and ethnology made him known to scientific men the world over. He surveyed the great Cahokia mounds in Illinois, and made models of them which are now in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution and other similar institutions in Europe. He made several large archeological collections, the most important of which, together with his original survey drafts of the Cahokia mounds, is now in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis, and known as the "Patrick Collection." Dr. Patrick was also for many years the correspondent for his section on matters relating to ethnology and archeology of the Smithsonian Institution and various similar bodies in Europe. He made a choice collection of Indian potteries, ceramics, war implements, etc. He lectured on Comparative Anatomy at the Missouri Dental College, St. Louis, and the Dental Department of the University of Iowa. He received the honorary degree of D. D. S. from the Missouri Dental College.

In whatever he undertook to do, he was a tireless worker. No

detail was too deeply hidden to be searched out, or so trivial as to be overlooked if it had a possible bearing on the subject under investigation. As is common among men of great ability, he was of modest demeanor, but of positive convictions. He never made up his mind until he had investigated and knew; but when he had reached a conclusion he was ready and able to defend it against all comers or to take the aggressive if that course would better spread the knowledge of truth. He was a ready speaker, a skilled controversialist. He published a number of monographs and contributions to dental and other periodicals, and was a prominent character at the principal dental gatherings of the country, where his intimate and positive knowledge of whatever subject he discussed gave to what he had to say a peculiar value and interest. He collected a splendid general and professional library.

Of genial disposition, unassuming ways and invincible courage, he gained many friends. He was both bon-vivant and raconteur, and one of the most congenial and entertaining men at the dental meetings in the old days.

Dr. Patrick was a member, honorary or active, of many societies, dental and others. Among them the Illinois State Dental Society, of which he had been President; Iowa State Dental Society; Odontological Society of New York; Missouri State Dental Association, which he joined, 1874; First District Dental Society of the State of New York; Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons; American Dental Association; St. Clair Medical Association of Illinois; American Ethnological Society of New York, and Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. Patrick was twice married, January 5, 1853, at Lebanon, Ill., to Miss Jane Johnson, who died, and on March 15, 1895, to Miss Anna Rischar, who survived him. He died at his residence in Belleville, Ill., April 10, 1895, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.



JOSEPH FRANCIS HASSELL, D. D. S.

Joseph Francis Hassell was born May 2, 1828, at Charleston, S. C., where he received his early education. He took a classical course at Baltimore and studied dentistry with Dr. John S. Clark at St. Louis, being a fellow apprentice and student with Dr. H. J. McKellops, completing his apprenticeship. He located at Lexington, Mo., 1847, where he practiced continuously until his death, except during the Mexican and Civil Wars. In the former he served under General Doniphan, in the company of which Dr. H. J. McKellops was captain. Gen. Doniphan recruited a brigade, and Dr. Hassell, fired with patriotic zeal, deserted his instrument case and took up the weary march to Mexico in defense of his country, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to Lexington to again begin the practice of dentistry, which was uninterrupted until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy. At the close of his enlistment he returned to Lexington, where he practiced until his last illness. He was noted as a most skillful dentist, especially excelling in the manipulation of gold foil, and in plate work. At one time Dr. Hassell went from Lexington to a city in Mexico to construct a set of teeth for a wealthy Mexican woman. He traveled the entire distance in the saddle and received for his services one thousand dollars. He wrote a number of articles of merit published in the "Missouri Dental Journal."

Dr. Hassell attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Dental College, from which he received the D. D. S. degree, 1881. Later, for a short time, he filled a chair as a teacher in the institution, but soon gave it up, as it required too much of his time.

He invented a lip and cheek retractor, which the subsequent introduction of the rubber dam rendered useless. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 4, 1867, at the third annual meeting at St. Louis. At this time he was elected a delegate to the

American Dental Association at Cincinnati the following month. He allowed his membership to lapse until the ninth meeting at St. Joseph, June 3, 1873, when he again united with the association. The same year he was elected first Vice-President of the Association. He was a faithful and earnest man, always skillfully and conscientiously performing the duties of his profession.

Dr. Hassell was married three times, his first two wives living but a short time. The last, Miss Sarah W. Waddell, whom he married October 1, 1856, was the mother of five children, two of whom survive him. He died at Lexington, Mo., April 27, 1901.



RICHARD JOHNSON POORE.

Richard Johnson Poore, son of William and Mary Ann Poore, was born July 14, 1824, near Jackson, Ohio. His early youth was spent at Covington, Ind. At the age of sixteen years he removed to Iowa City, where he studied medicine and assisted his stepfather, Dr. Jesse Bowin, in practice. He attended two courses of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. On account of lack of funds he began as a dental student with Dr. Strickland. After a few months' instruction he started as an itinerant. At various times he visited Dr. S. P. Hullihen, a noted pioneer dentist of Wheeling, W. Va., who freely gave him much valuable instruction. In 1854 Dr. Poore located at Richmond, Ky. Here he practiced until 1864, when he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he practiced two years. In 1868 he located at St. Louis. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association at the fourth annual meeting, St. Louis, June 2, 1868, served as Treasurer, 1869. He was the only nominee for President of the association in 1870, but declined the honor. Was Secretary two years of the St. Louis Dental Society, and its President, 1871, and a member of the Illinois State Dental Society.

In 1880 Dr. Poore removed to Cincinnati, where he became a member of the Cincinnati Odontological Society. He read various papers before societies, and was skilled as an operator. He practiced continuously for fifty-five years. He has retired and now lives at Cincinnati.

In 1857 he married Miss Lucy Busby of Richmond, Ky. She died and in 1879 he married Mrs. Lutie D. Moore.



HENRY HOWARD KEITH, D. D. S.

Henry Howard Keith, the only son of Amos B. and Katie M. Keith, was born at Salem, Mass., June 14, 1847. He resided in Boston until the beginning of the Civil War, when the family moved to Chicago. After working a short time in a machine shop to learn the use of tools, he was apprenticed to his uncle of New York, who was a jeweler. In 1864 Dr. Keith went to Philadelphia and entered the laboratory of Dr. Charles J. Essig. He made such rapid progress that when Dr. Essig moved his laboratory to Baltimore in 1868 he took Dr. Keith with him, and while there he met Miss Nana L. Benteen, whom he afterwards married. After spending about two years in Baltimore he went to Newark, N. J., for a short time.

He came to St. Louis in February, 1871, and in the fall of the same year opened a laboratory. He was successively with Drs. Morrison, Eames, Park and McKellops. He attended the Missouri Dental College and graduated while associated with Dr. Park in 1873, and afterwards held positions in the same college in 1875-6 as Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, and was Professor of Mechanical Dentistry from 1876 to 1879, inclusive.

Dr. Keith's talents lay in the direction of plate work, in which he had no superior, though he had a large practice in operative work. His heart was in his profession, and he spared neither time nor pains when engaged in a difficult piece of work, and the greater the difficulties the more he enjoyed overcoming them, in which he seldom failed. As an operator he was equally skilled and was extremely gentle and considerate of his patients. His chief characteristic seemed to be a desire to help the younger members of the profession. His professional callers met with a pleasant welcome from him, and he always did what he could to advance them. His knowledge was given freely, and he was always eager to help or instruct others. His

summers, for seven years before his death, were spent in Asheville, North Carolina, where he had a beautiful home. He also spent his Christmas and Easter vacations there, as the climate greatly benefited him. He died at St. Louis, September, 1898, and was cremated at the St. Louis Crematory, as he desired. His ashes were buried at Riverside Cemetery, Asheville.

As an instructor he was one of the few men who seemed capable of imparting his knowledge so that the one instructed could not fail to grasp the ideas of the master mind. He was a member of a Sketch Club and well versed in photography. For that reason he was an adept in illustrating his subject. His office was a study in itself for neatness, convenience and all that was new in modern dentistry. His laboratory was equal to that of his office. He was considered one of the best continuous gum workers in the country. All his work in this particular line had the finish of a master artist.

He was a man who was continually striving to accomplish something that would advance his profession. He was an active member of both State and local societies; of the latter he served four years as Recording Secretary, and in 1882 was the President, and no better drawing card could be announced than the mere statement that Dr. Keith would either read a paper or give a talk on some dental subject. As a professional man he was a model. He was never known to speak ill of any professional brother. He was always willing to assist any dentist, both financially and professionally.



ALTON HOWARD THOMPSON, D. D. S.

Alton Howard Thompson was born April 8, 1849, at Logansport, Indiana. His father was Thomas Boal Thompson and his mother Isabella Adams, who came from Juniata County, Pennsylvania. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother of English ancestry. His father was in the mercantile business in Logansport until the death of his mother in 1852, when he was taken with a baby sister back to Pennsylvania, and was raised by his mother's people, spending a few years of childhood in Logansport and two years in Dalton, Georgia, where his father was in the banking business in 1856-59. While there he lived with Dr. M. H. Banner, who was a dentist of the old school, and who gave him the first suggestion of taking up dentistry as a vocation, which was carried out in later years. Dr. Banner was afterwards on General Hood's staff in the Confederate Army, and won honors for bravery. The coming on of the war drove Thompson's father North. He married Miss Jennie Boal and settled in Perry County, Pennsylvania, near the old home. Young Alton received his education at the country schools and academies, and in Dalton, Georgia, he attended an old-fashioned subscription school. But the war so affected the family fortunes that he was unable to go to college, which has been a life long regret.

In 1866 he went to study dentistry with a Dr. G. L. Derr in Mifflintown, the county seat of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, remaining for a year. Afterwards he practiced in Millerstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania, and made an itinerary of other small towns. Failing in this he went to Logansport in 1869, and after clerking there a few months drifted out to Topeka, Kansas. Here he opened an office and practiced a while, and then attended lectures at the Philadelphia Dental College, graduating as D. D. S. in 1872. Returning to Topeka, he has been in practice there ever since.

In 1875 he married Miss Fannie Geiger, who died in 1903, by whom he had two children, a daughter, Isabel, who died in 1897, aged seventeen, and a son, Wallace, who is now in Mexico City, employed on "The Mexican Herald." He was married in 1906 to Miss Helen Moon, of Topeka, Kansas.

In 1880 he assisted in founding the Kansas City Dental College, and has been identified with it almost continuously ever since as Professor of "Odontography, Human and Comparative." In the winter of 1899-1900 he went to Philadelphia, and was connected with the Philadelphia Dental College for the session, teaching Comparative Anatomy, but returned home in the spring. He gave courses at various times on his special study of Comparative Dental Anatomy at the Northwestern University Dental Department of Chicago, the Dental Department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, the Marion-Sims Dental College at St. Louis, and at the Angle School of Orthodontia at St. Louis for several years.

He has been a prolific writer for the dental journals, and essayist before various dental societies, mainly on topics relating to his specialty of comparative dental anatomy, on which subject he wrote a text-book, "Comparative Dental Anatomy," for dental students, which was published in 1899, by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company. Following this with his other hobbies, archaeology and anthropology, he carried his studies of the comparative study of the teeth to the different races of mankind and made some extensive investigations on the Peruvians, Mexicans and Mound Builders. He has made a collection of skulls of Indians, Pueblos and Mexican races and their potteries and of archaeological specimens. He is much interested in what comparative studies would do for the advancement of the science of the profession, especially in connection with anthropology, which is so important as a fundamental science. As a boy at home on the farm, Dr. Thompson was interested in the objects of nature, but could not secure books suitable for study of this subject. Later the opportunity offered and he secured the books and began the study of nature, which in interest was foremost of his studies. The Kansas Academy of Science and friends found there who were teachers and students of this subject were his great help. Afterwards he made the application of these studies to his chosen profession. It is of a natural evolution, inclination plus opportunity. Anthropology followed odontology in its application to man in its natural enlargement. Archaeology came in naturally as he became proficient in his other studies. The following is a list of his principal writings:

"The Canines in Expression," "The Career of Caries of the Teeth," "On the Ultimate Suppression of the Teeth in Man: Will the Coming Man be Toothless?" "Dental Etiquette," "On the Living Cell and its Work," "Histology of Dentine," "The Evolution of Food as Inducing

the Subdivision of Mastication," "The Dynamics of Dental Occlusion," "Retiring Address as President of Kansas State Dental Association" (on American Dental History), "The Potency of Food in Modifying the Masticating Apparatus of Animals," "The Influence of Food Selection upon the Evolution of Animal Life," "The Homology of the Dental Tissues," "The Conservation of Pulpless Teeth," "The Case of the Wisdom Teeth in Relation to the Hypothesis of the Ultimate Suppression of the Teeth in Man," "On a Method of Treating Sensitive Dentine and Exposed Pulp," "Notes on the Antiquity of Man," "The Ideal Filling and the New Departure," "The Autonomous Rights of Races," "Indian Find Near Topeka, Kansas," "Dental Education as a Science," "The Question of Utility in Dental Education," "Combination Tin and Gold Fillings," "The Use and Abuse of Amalgam," "Neuralgias of Dental Origin," "Present Systems and the Impending Education," "Eclecticism and the Extremists," "Dental Ministrations to Children," "Scientific Methods in Practice," "Cases of Absorption of the Roots of the Permanent Teeth," "The Causes of Congenital Defectiveness and Deformities of the Teeth," "Experiments with Cocaine," "Practical Methods in Practice," "Heredity and Development of the Teeth," "Pathological Heredity and Gouty Teeth," "On the Limits of Usefulness in Dental Operations and the Preservation of Unfit Teeth," "Filling Teeth and Filling Materials," "Protoplasmic Nutrition and Molecular Metamorphosis in the Dental Tissues," "Dental Sanitation," "The Uses of the Cements in Dental Practice," "Pathological Heredity and Congenital Abnormalities of the Teeth," "Does Function Control the Evolution of Structure?" "Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative," "The Personal Equation in the Dental Profession," "Porcelain Settings in the Teeth," "Animal Ethics," "Gum-colored Porcelain Fillings," "Editorials, etc.," "Dental Morphology," "The Face," "The Expressional Services Performed by the Face," "Temperament and the Variations it Causes in the Teeth," "Some Phases of Dental Practice," "The Origin and Evolution of the Human Face," "The Study of Comparative Anatomy and its Value to Dentists," "Scientific Instruction in our Colleges," "Facial Expression and its Psychology," "The Descent of Expression," "Comparative Dental Anatomy," "The Teeth of Invertebrate Animals," "The Architecture of the Upper First Molar," "Evolution of the Human Face," "Cleansing the Teeth and Sanitation of the Mouth," "The Dentition of the Felidae," "The Ethnology of the Face," "The Grinding Teeth of the Herbivorous Mammalia," "The Pedigree of the Central Incisor," "Porcelain Versus Gold Work on the Teeth," "The Architecture of the Face," "The Physiological Limitations of Mechanical Operations Upon the Teeth," "A Lesson in Altruism," "The Missing Teeth of Man," "A Study of the Premolars," "Books as Tools of Science," "The Progress of Moderate Methods in Dental Practice," "Dental Nomenclature," "Dental Anatomy," Chapter

in "American Medical Text-book," 1895-6; "Temperament in Relation to Dental Prosthesis," "Chapter in American Medical Text-book," 1896; "Identifications by Means of the Teeth," "Utilization of the Mississippi Overflow," "The Point of Contact," "Some Studies in Relation to Malposed Teeth," "Filling Materials for Children's Teeth," "Tooth Forms in Relation to Jaw Movements," "The Philosophy of Tooth Forms," "Antiseptics in Dentistry," "The Comparative Method of Teaching Dental Anatomy," "The Ethnology of the Teeth," "Self-culture," "Teeth as Tools and Weapons," "The Etiology of Gnathitis Abnormalities," "Mechanical Abrasion of the Teeth," "The Evolution of the Complex Molars from the Simple Cone," "The Phylogeny of the Fifth Tubercle of the Second Lower Molar of Men," "Influx into the Dental Profession," "Medical Versus Technical Training in Dental Education," "The Cultural Significance of Primitive Implements and Weapons," "The Comparative Anatomy of the Bicuspid," "Evolution," "The Stone Graves of Tennessee," "Comparative Occlusion and Orthodontia," "Ethnographic Odontography," "The Psychic Emergence of Man," "Employment of Tools and Weapons by the Quadrumana," "Dental Malpositions Among the Ancient Peruvians," "Ethnographic Odontography, the Ancient Peruvians," "Ethnographic Odontography, Some Mexican Tribes," "The Beginnings of Culture," "Ethnographic Odontography, the Mound Builders," "Nomenclature," "The Variations of the Molars in the Ancient Peruvians, Mexicans and Mound Builders," "Dental Lesions Among the Ancient Peruvians, Mexicans and Mound Builders," "Mutations and the Evolutions of Man," "Culture for Middle Life," "Jumping the Bite in Senile Abrasion," "Anthropology and Orthodontia," "Pre-Darwinian Evolution," "Anthropology as a Science," "Anthropology and Dentistry," "Charles Darwin."

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church (as becomes one whose Scotch ancestors were driven from Scotland during the persecution), and a Republican in politics, but has never held a political office. Dr. Thompson joined the Kansas State Dental Association in 1872 at the first meeting after its organization in 1871, and was elected secretary and president, serving 1875-76. This honor was again conferred on him and he served in this capacity in 1881-82.

He was a member of the old American and of the present National Dental Associations, the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Dental Association, which he joined June 5th, 1872, the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, the Kansas City Odontographic, and other dental societies. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was one of the founders and a member of the American Anthropological Association, and a member of the American Ethnological Society and the American Folk Lore Society. He was a member of the section of Dental and Oral Surgery of the Ninth International Medical Congress, the Columbian Dental Congress, and vice-president of the fourth International Dental Congress at St. Louis, and is at the present time honorary president of the Shawnee County (Kansas) Dental Society.

EX-PRESIDENTS.



HENRY JAMES BYRON McKELLOPS, D. D. S.
First President.

Dr. McKellops began the practice of the profession when scarcely half a dozen dentists had offices in St. Louis, his colleagues then being such men as Isaiah Forbes, B. B. Brown, Aaron Blake, Isaac Comstock, Edward Hale, Sr., J. S. Clark and C. W. Spalding.

All of these men had passed away when death closed his career of fifty-six years' active practice. In that time his reputation had extended over the United States and Europe. He had contributed much to the material advancement of the profession of dentistry, more, possibly, than anyone else in St. Louis, and had been instrumental in bringing to it the prestige it enjoys as one of the learned professions. H. J. B. McKellops was born at Saline, near Syracuse, N. Y., on August 31, 1825. His father, James McKellops, died before his son had entered his teens. He was a large land owner at one time and the pioneer manufacturer of table salt in Western New York. In 1840 young McKellops came to St. Louis with his mother and sister, entering one of the public schools. Active and intelligent, he soon after obtained appointment as a messenger in the Missouri Legislature, when General Sterling Price was speaker of the House and General Marmaduke, by virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor, was President of the Senate, using this money, the first he ever earned, for tuition at the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he studied from 1842 to 1844. He next returned to St. Louis and took a course of bookkeeping in Jones' Commercial College. The proprietor, Jonathan Jones, being a good friend of his, aided in getting him employment in the office of John M. Parker, the City Register, where opportunity presented for forming a wide circle of acquaintances, valuable afterwards when he entered the practice of dentistry. Young Mc-

Kellops was of an affable disposition and soon made many friends, among them Dr. Charles A. Pope, the dean of the old St. Louis Medical College, who influenced him to study medicine in 1846 and 1847. For the next six years he attended many of the lectures, but never took the degree of M. D.

Through the persuasion of his brother-in-law, Dr. George Silvers, a St. Louis dentist, he was drawn from medicine to dentistry. He opened his first office on Fourth street, opposite the Court House. A desire to succeed, natural ingenuity and a love of the mechanical arts soon made him an expert operator, and soon after opening his first office he commanded a clientele of the highest class, which continued until the end of his professional career. He traveled many thousands of miles during his professional life to attend dental meetings to impart his knowledge and demonstrate his skill as an operator. He was equally willing to learn. In 1856, when Dr. Robert Arthur of Philadelphia was exploiting sponge gold as a filling material, McKellops made a trip to that city to learn the method. When "adhesive foil" was introduced he soon became an expert in its use. He is the father of gold and platinum heavy foil 20-40 and 60 gauge, with which he wrought wonders. Many beautiful examples of his skill are standing today in the mouths of his old patients as monuments to his excellent manipulative skill. Among his students and assistants were such well known men as George L. Field (Detroit), J. B., Wm. N. and Alex. Morrison, John J. R. Patrick, Edgar Park and H. H. Keith, all of whom afterwards made a name for themselves in dentistry.

In 1855 the degree of D. D. S. was conferred on him by the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in recognition of his skill and services to the profession, his fame already having extended through Missouri, and eventually through all the states of the Union. A sojourn in London and Paris from 1863 to 1865, and later several visits to Europe, make him known abroad as well. In London, in 1864, he introduced the use of the mallet in dentistry first before the Odontological Society of London, also at Paris the same year. Dr. McKellops also introduced in St. Louis the use of continuous gum work, invented by Dr. John Allen of Cincinnati. In his profession he was studious, inventive in practice and always to the front in every step of progress in dental surgery. He had a standing order with the leading dental depots to send him every new invention put on the market. He was a subscriber to all the dental periodicals and new books, and possessed, likely, the most extensive dental library in the world, valued at \$20,000 at the time of his death. Also a large collection of rare curios, bric-a-brac, instruments, etc. He was fond of fancy dress and had a hobby of collecting and wearing fancy neckties. At the time of his death he had some 2,000 ties.

A loving cup was left by him on which appears the following:

"Presented to Dr. H. J. McKellops by the First District Dental Society of the State of New York, as an expression of the high esteem and as a token of its appreciation of the inestimable services rendered by him as Supervisor of Clinics at the Annual Meeting, New York City, January 21, 1891."

A year before his death the local dental society, March 24, 1900, tendered Dr. McKellops a banquet and loving cup as a token of their appreciation of his great professional services.

He is admitted to have done more than any other dentist in St. Louis to educate the better class of the public to an appreciation of the importance of the care of the teeth, the value of high-class dentistry in contrast to low-class, and an acquiescence in a proper remuneration for such services. His influence in these directions will continue to be felt. He was the first dentist on record to advocate the appointment of dentists for the army and navy.

The observation of the necessity of dentists in the army no doubt prompted Dr. McKellops to introduce a resolution at a meeting of the Western Dental Society, held in Quincy, Ill., on July 21, 1858, to the effect that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress on the necessity of appointing dentists to be attached to the army and navy. The resolution was adopted and a similar resolution passed by the American Dental Convention in August, 1859, also being introduced by Dr. McKellops, as follows: "Whereas, Owing to the great inconvenience of the officers and soldiers in procuring competent dentists, when necessary, and knowing the difficulty in which they are placed, being stationed at distant posts and places where it is impossible for a dentist to visit; therefore,

"Resolved, That this society appoint a committee of five for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the necessity for appointing dentists to be attached to the regular army; and that we recommend the matter to the consideration of the general Government."

It is said Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War of the Federal Government, favored the employment of dentists for the army and navy, and no doubt would have succeeded in bringing this about at that period had he remained in office.

Dr. McKellops married Miss Annie Gower of Tennessee, on April 4, 1849. Eight children were born, five sons and three daughters. Those now living are Henry L. McKellops and Mrs. Josephine Bouvier, of San Francisco; Linton J. McKellops, of St. Louis, and Dr. Leo G. McKellops, of Mazatlan, Mexico.

Personally Dr. McKellops was a man of high ideals, convivial and warm-hearted. His sociability found expression in the field of his profession in the organization of dental societies and organizations, which he attended far and near, in the proceedings of which he always took a leading part. He was President of the American Dental

Association 1878, and one of the organizers of the St. Louis Dental Society, founded on December 9, 1856, and in 1879 served as its President. He helped organize, also, the Western Dental Association at St. Louis, April 3, 1856. He was Corresponding Secretary of this association, 1857. He was first President of the Missouri State Dental Association, organized October 31, 1865. President of the Southern Dental Association, 1884. He was also a constant attendant of the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, and an honorary member of the Kansas, Iowa and Illinois State Dental Societies.

In social life, no less than in his profession, Dr. McKellops was popular, and he was a particularly welcome guest at social gatherings because of his brilliant powers in entertaining as a speaker and elocutionist.

Dr. McKellops also had a military side to his career. He was Captain of the St. Louis Cadets, commissioned by Governor Edwards in 1842, and in 1845, at the age of twenty years, became a Captain in the St. Louis Legion. In 1846 he commanded the Morgan Riflemen in the Legion's six-months' service in the Mexican War, making the noted six-months' expedition under Colonel Alton R. Easton, which included New Orleans, Brazos, Santiago and up the Rio Grande to Matamoras. At the organization of the St. Louis National Guards in the early fifties, he was enrolled as a member and elected First Lieutenant, and served in the riots of those days. Afterwards elected Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade Volunteers, First Division of Missouri. In 1858 he marched across the state with the expedition under General D. M. Frost, to put down the invasion of the "Bushwhackers" and "Jayhawkers," who then were ravaging the western counties of Missouri.

During the Rebellion, in his house was stored and concealed guns, ammunition and other equipments of war which, when discovered, led to his arrest by the Provost Marshal of St. Louis. Dr. McKellops was put in the Gratiot Street Prison and commanded to take the oath of allegiance. This he refused and he was ordered to leave the city or suffer the consequences. This he did, with the aid of a troop of Federal soldiers, who escorted him to the outskirts of the city. With several others he procured a team and drove westward, bound for California. While en route his early medical training came into play while traveling through the territory of Montana. He enjoyed the distinction of having delivered the first white child born in Montana.

He returned from his Western trip and went to Europe, where he resided, practicing in Paris until the end of the Civil War, when he returned to St. Louis, where he continued practice until his death, April 23, 1901.

Dr. McKellops was a man of much individuality, distinguished presence and of the strongest personality, ardent in his beliefs and

equally so in his prejudices. He could love well and hate well. He detested the shams and tricks of the charlatan. He had a scrap book full of advertisements of dentists throughout the country, and his courage never failed him on any occasion to denounce things or men who, in his estimation, were dishonest and unethical. His exact type probably will never again appear in dental history. We may say of him as he who uttered "Thou, O, Shakespeare, to our wonder and astonishment hast built for thyself a life long monument."



HENRY E. PEEBLES, D. D. S.
Second President.

From the dental standpoint Henry E. Peebles was the man of whom Hubbard would say "carried the message to Garcia" in Missouri dentistry. Through his tireless efforts the Missouri State Dental Association was organized.

Dr. Peebles was born on a farm in Rockingham County, Virginia, February 10, 1812. In 1817 his parents removed with their family to Fairfield County, Virginia. Here young Henry spent his boyhood and grew to manhood. At the age of 22 he attended college at Marietta, Ohio, and acquired a classical education; following this, he studied medicine with a Dr. Hyde, of Rushville, Ohio. Young Peebles proved an apt student and soon acquired a practice which extended over a broad scope of the country, his visits to his patients being made on horseback. During his medical practice he formed the acquaintance of an itinerant dentist, who encouraged him to adopt dentistry as his calling. Being a natural mechanic this work appealed to him, and he soon began practice at Rushville; while here he married Miss Elizabeth V. Linville, of Fairfield County. During their life ten children were born to them. Hearing flattering reports of the then "Far West," Dr. Peebles removed his family in 1842 to Lexington, Missouri, where he soon acquired a good reputation as a practitioner and as a citizen. He became a Mason and was prominently identified with the Methodist Church. He practiced successfully at Lexington for fourteen years, when in 1856 he removed to St. Louis, where, by his force of character and skilled ability, he immediately commanded a large practice. He at once became a leader in the profession. His office at the southeast corner of Eighth and Locust streets became the headquarters and gathering place for the most prominent men in the profession in St. Louis or visiting dentists. Here the various phases

of dentistry, both practical and educational, were discussed. It was here, at some of these gatherings probably, the idea of the society, the college and journal was conceived and Henry E. Peebles, of gentlemanly and scholarly attainments, a man of great energy and force of character, with correct views on educational questions—a leader of men—was the Moses who led the profession from darkness to light in this particular section, and did much to bring about a higher grade of literary and scientific attainment for the profession.

Just after Dr. Peebles' removal to St. Louis the local profession organized the St. Louis Dental Society, December 16, 1856. Dr. Peebles' name appears as having signed the constitution and by-laws as a charter member. He was president of this society in 1866. Nine years after this society's birth, October 31, 1865, some sixty dentists met in St. Louis and organized the Missouri State Dental Association. To Henry E. Peebles belongs the honor of bringing about the organization and his name alone will live in dental history as the Association's father. He personally wrote the letters of invitation sent to every known reputable practitioner in the State that eventually brought about the organization. On the second day of the meeting, evening session, the association adopted the following resolution, in appreciation of Dr. Peebles' services: "Resolved, that the thanks of this association are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. H. E. Peebles for his constant labors to effect a full organization of the dentists of Missouri into a State Association, he having commenced the labor in July, 1864, by extensive correspondence and consultation with the members of the profession."

This resolution was also ordered "written in a plain hand, signed by the president and secretary, neatly framed and presented to Dr. Peebles." Possibly there was some delicate and hidden "politics" played when Dr. Peebles was appointed by the temporary chairman, Dr. John S. Clark, as chairman of a committee to nominate permanent officers. As Dr. Peebles was the originator of the association and possessed all the needed qualifications of a president, he seemingly should have been the society's first president, but as he was selected chairman of the nominating committee, the committee could not becomingly nominate him, and Dr. Henry J. McKellops was nominated and elected the first president. However, at the second annual meeting, July 5, 1866, Dr. Peebles was elected to the presidency.

At this meeting a motion was made that "the officers of the association be considered as constituting a dental college committee, endowed with plenary powers and instructed to report at the next annual meeting." As president, Dr. Peebles was chairman of this committee and wielded a marked influence for good towards bringing about the organization of the Missouri Dental College, which was chartered September 16, 1866, beginning its first course of lectures

on October 1, of the same year. Dr. Peebles was one of the incorporators of the school and its first treasurer as well as the first Professor of Surgical and Operative Dentistry.

At the third annual meeting of the Missouri State Dental Association a committee, consisting of Drs. Isaiah Forbes, H. J. McKellops and Edgar Park, was appointed to establish a dental journal. At the next (fourth) annual meeting this committee was changed to Drs. H. S. Chase, H. E. Peebles, H. J. McKellops and Homer Judd, who "were appointed to organize a joint stock company to start a dental journal, to be conducted and controlled by an association to be hereafter incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri." As a result, "The Missouri Dental Journal" was organized in 1869. Prior to this date, in 1858, "The American Dental Review," the pioneer dental journal of St. Louis, had been established by Dr. A. M. Leslie, with Drs. H. E. Peebles, C. W. Spalding and Isaiah Forbes as editors. The "Journal" was short lived, however. Dr. Peebles was a delegate to the American Society of Dental Surgeons, also to its successor, The American Dental Convention, of which he was president, at the eleventh annual meeting, held at White Sulphur Springs, Va., August 1-3, 1865. He was also an active member of the Mississippi Valley Society of Dental Surgeons, contributing freely to it both in papers and in discussions. He was also an active member of the Western Dental Society, whose membership was made up of dentists of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri. Of this society he was recording secretary for a number of years. Dr. Peebles was also a member of the Southern Dental Association, and identified with all other professional interests that would better his profession in his day. He was a forceful speaker and greatly inspired his hearers at social functions, commencement exercises, etc., where he was in demand. His literary contributions found in "The Missouri Dental Journal" and "The American Dental Review" are few, yet those few are well written. In one of his papers he recommends the filling of root canals with plaster of paris.

Dr. C. P. Plattenburg, of Chicago, a student of Dr. Peebles, says: "Dr. Peebles was a born aristocrat, honorable in everything and would remind one of the old cavaliers. He was a most enthusiastic dental society worker and student of therapeutics, and as a speaker always made his presence felt wherever he was. He was a fastidious operator. He had as office partners Drs. Sylomans Dunham and Joseph Payne. Their office was on Fifth street, just north of Olive, and there was a coterie of men within a stone's throw which could not be duplicated. Among them was Dr. Blake, who would remind one in appearance of Thomas H. Benton. Round the corner, on Olive street, were Spalding, Morrison and Eames. We made the most of our instruments in the laboratory, and we could get up finely-made, well-tempered instruments with ivory handles and silver ferrules. Our

favorite handle, however, was made of rings of leather hammered on a plugger or excavator, and trimmed and polished. I have since seen something similar on bicycle handles of late years. Of course, every dentist had to have a case of pearl handled, ruby set, impracticable instruments for show, and a set of Chevallier forceps. Our vulcanizers were made at the brass works. The first modern, up-to-date vulcanizer in our office was a 'Hayes,' and it was a nine-day wonder. While I studied with Drs. Peebles, Dunham and Payne, their office was on Fifth street, just north of Olive. Between 1861-5 the term of apprenticeship in those days was four years for all students. Dr. Peebles possessed the greatest skill, and did beautiful operations, although he worked under great disadvantages with no rubber dam, no automatic mallet, and with pluggers made from awls by myself. His fillings were made mainly with Abbey's 'adhesion' foil."

In recognition of the high attainments of Dr. Peebles the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery conferred the honorary degree of D. D. S. upon him in 1850. The same year the Ohio College of Dental Surgery honored him with the same degree.

Dr. Peebles had several students who were a credit, both to him and the profession. Among them were Drs. C. B. Plattenburg, now practicing in Chicago; John R. Mathews, of Los Angeles, Cal., and J. B. Newby, of St. Louis.

Dr. Peebles died at his country home at Oakland, St. Louis County, February 14, 1871, of erysipelas and typhoid fever, greatly mourned by his family and professional friends. He was survived by his wife and two daughters, one living in New York City and another, Mrs. A. M. Flournoy, of Pasadena, California.



HOMER JUDD, M. D., D. D. S.
Third and Fourth President.

The published genealogical record of the Judd family embraces over 1850 names up to the year 1845. Surnames to distinguish families were first taken in England by men of rank, and were gradually used by the common people of the thirteenth century. Lower, in his "Essays on Family Nomenclature," printed in London in 1844, supposes that surnames did not begin to descend from father to son among the middle and lower classes until about 1300 A. D.

Lower believes that the surname Judd came from the Christian name Jude, just as many other surnames are found from Christian names, as Peters from Peter, Phillips from Philip. A person called John, the son of Jude, changed his name to John Jude or Judd, and the latter became his surname. Judson, meaning the son of Judd, is a surname, as also is Judkin, signifying little Judd. Judeaus is the Latin for Jew, and is often found in the Latin records of England as Aaron Judæus, meaning Aaron the Jew. In the "Rotuli Hundredorum," or Rolls of the Hundreds, made by commissioners about 1274 and 1275, the word Judeus appears many times, as Leo Judeus, Benedictus Judeus, Solomon Judeus. It may be that Judeus here is sometimes used as a surname. In these rolls many surnames are found similar to those of the present day.

There are certainly two Judds in the Rolls of the Hundreds about 1275, viz., Henry Judde, of the County of Kent, and John Judde, of Oxfordshire.

The old English poet, Gower, born in 1320, names one of the companions of Wat Tyler Judde. In Rymer's "Foedera" John Judd appears in 1529 and 1533, and he seems to have been in office under Henry VIII.

Sir Andrew Judd was a "skinner" in London, that is, a dealer in skins and furs. He was a son of John Judd, of Tumbridge, in Kent. He was a knight and became Mayor of London in 1550. He was wealthy and endowed a grammar school at Tumbridge, which was called "Judd's Grammar School."

In the proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Elizabeth, before 1600, John Judd, son of Richard Judd, Nicholas Judd and William Judd were concerned in cases relating to lands.

The Judd coat of arms is described in Burke's "General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland" (London, 1842) in heraldic language, which few understood.

Judd. (London and Tumbridge. County Kent. Lord Mayor of London, 1550.) Gules, a fesse raguly between three boars' heads coupé argent. (This is Sir Andrew Judd's coat of arms.)

Judd. (Middlesex.) Gules, on a ducal coronet, or a cockatrice's wings displayed proper.

Burke gives also three Jude coats of arms. One of these has three boars' heads. Perhaps some of the Judds, centuries ago, were hunters of the wild boar.

Thomas Judd, the first of the line in the Judd family in America, came from England in 1633 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. He was granted a home lot of four acres of land August, 1635, upon which he built a house. He was also granted more land, August, 1635, and admitted to the freeman of the colony May 25, 1636. He removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, traveling through the wilderness to the Connecticut River, where he was also granted land. Here he was a substantial farmer and an influential man, and was a deputy to the General Court, May, 1647 to 1679. He then removed to North Hampton, of which town he was one of the selectmen, 1682. He was also deacon in the church of the three different communities in which he lived.

For his influence and service to the colonies he was connected with, large tracts of land were granted to his children and grandchildren several times between 1708 and 1730. In 1662 the General Court granted him, for public service, two hundred acres of land. All of this proves that he was an influential and respected citizen of the communities in which he lived.

The direct family from Deacon Thomas Judd may be traced through the genealogical record down to Asa Judd, who married Adah Sweet, May 6, 1812. They lived in Tyringham, Mass. To them was born a son named Homer, at Otis, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 29, 1820. His father was a respectable farmer and built and operated the first paper mill at Tyringham, Mass., and represented his town, 1841-45, to the General Assembly from Tyringham.

Homer attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and

afterwards enjoyed the highest advantages of Lee and Worthington Academies, and had as a fellow student Cyrus W. Field, afterwards of Atlantic cable fame. At the academies he was an assiduous student in Greek and Latin, and also became proficient in French, Spanish and German, besides obtaining some acquaintance with Hebrew and Sanscrit. His tastes were literary, and much of his life was spent in study and research.

As a boy young Judd spent much of his recreation time hunting and fishing, a sport he followed throughout his whole career. He was one of the expert rifle shots of the country. One case is recorded when, in Colorado, at an advanced age, in the last year of his life, with five shots from his rifle he killed five deer.

After his scholastic course, hearing wonderful tales of "the Far West," he went to Kentucky, where for a short time he taught a subscription school and won neighborhood fame as a "crack" marksman. Later he traveled to Missouri and followed the same employment in Howard and Boone Counties. Tiring of the monotony of this and longing for better things in life, he returned to Massachusetts and studied medicine with Dr. James Welch, of the village of Lee, and took a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, from which he graduated and received the M. D. degree in 1847. Soon after he went to Baltimore and took a private dental course with Dr. Cyreneus O. Cone, a talented teacher of the day, and immediately went to Ravenna, Ohio, where he practiced medicine and dentistry. While here he visited Urbana, a near-by town, and practiced dentistry.

In 1849, again desiring a taste of Western life, and warmed by the "gold fever," he started with a wagon train to California. He was appointed train surgeon and treated his companions medically on the trip. When the train arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Dr. Judd determined to locate there, and was the first professionally trained dentist to practice in that territory. After remaining there one summer, he returned to Ohio, subsequently to move to Warsaw, Ill., where he formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Coolidge, a physician, Dr. Judd practicing dentistry and medicine. There he took a prominent part in all matters relative to progress. He was a member of the School Board for several years, and served one year as Superintendent of the Public Schools. He was also active in the organization of the Hancock County Medical Society. Dr. Charles Hay, father of the late Secretary of State, John Hay, was an intimate and professional friend of Dr. Judd's during his twelve years' residence in Warsaw.

During the Civil War he was a contract surgeon in the hospital service, and was on duty at Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg and Fort Donaldson. After the battle of Shiloh he offered his service and

was appointed surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Missouri Infantry, and was one of the four surgeons charged with the care of five hundred wounded soldiers on board of a hospital steamer. Subsequently he was appointed surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and served with them at the battles of Nashville, Franklin and Spanish Fort. He remained in the service some months after the close of the war, being stationed at the Huntsville (Ala.) Hospital. August, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of service and returned North to resume his practice.

When mustered out he removed to St. Louis for the practice of dentistry exclusively. It was here he did his best work. He soon took front rank, and was an office associate with Dr. John S. Clark, one of the most progressive of St. Louis pioneers. Their office was at Sixth and Myrtle streets.

His special line of research was the study of histology, and for years he served on the section on histology in the American Dental Association. In the proceedings of this society may be found his papers and committee reports on this subject. He spent much time experimenting with the microscope, and was largely instrumental and very active in organizing the St. Louis Microscopical Club.

Dr. Judd was ever active in doing things to elevate the profession. With Drs. John S. Clark, Isaiah Forbes, William H. Eames, Andrew M. Leslie, H. J. McKellops and others he was active in the organization of the Missouri State Dental Association, of which he was elected the first recording secretary, and at the second annual meeting he was elected president, and at the third annual meeting he was re-elected to that office. He took an active interest in the society and contributed materially in early days to its success.

Realizing the position that dentistry was one day destined to occupy in relation to general medicine, and prompted by a desire to advance dental education in this section, he was the prime leader in organizing the old Missouri Dental College, the first in this section of the country, and founded on the basis of a medical education in connection with the St. Louis Medical College. The creation of the college was initiated in the Missouri State Dental Association, and the college was the offspring of the association. It was organized in 1866 by Drs. Judd, C. W. Rivers, W. H. Eames, H. E. Peebles, Isaiah Forbes, William N. Morrison, George A. Bowman and others.

Dr. Judd was elected dean, a position he held for seven years. He was the first professor of the Institute of Dental Science in this institution. The Board of Trustees of this institution, in recognition of his efforts in organizing the college, conferred the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery upon him in 1866.

He was of pronounced literary taste, and knowing the value of a dental journal as an educator, led him to take the initiative in or-

ganizing "The Missouri Dental Journal," of which he was the editor-in-chief, a position he occupied five years. He was assisted by Drs. Henry S. Chase and Edgar Park, in charge of the operative department, and William H. Eames and William N. Morrison, in charge of the mechanical department. This journal was resuscitated in 1884 as "The Archives of Dentistry."

Dr. Judd was a concise writer on dental topics and wrote many valuable contributions to our literature, many of which are worth reading today. He was a frequent contributor to the newspaper and wrote some descriptive poems of merit. One, a description of a storm on the mountains, published in a Chicago paper, was of high order.

He also wrote an historical sketch on "The Battle of Nashville," realistic in detail and vivid in description. Dr. Judd was very active in local, state and national dental affairs, and was elevated to the highest honors. He was president of the American Dental Association, 1868-69; the Missouri State Dental Association, 1867-68; the St. Louis Dental Society, 1869, and a member of the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, the St. Louis Microscopical Society, honorary member of the California, Iowa, Sixth District Society of New York, and the Illinois State Dental Association, which he was active in organizing and was a constant attendant, contributing to it frequent papers. He was a member of the first State Board of Dental Examiners of Illinois, associated at the time with Drs. G. V. Black, George H. Cushing, C. A. Kitchen and A. W. Harlan. These men, and Dr. M. S. Dean, of Chicago, were his especial friends in Illinois.

Dr. Judd became an Odd Fellow in 1847 at Ravenna, Ohio, and passed through the chairs of his lodge at Warsaw, and was a representative to the Grand Lodge at Chicago, 1859. In politics he was a Republican. He was not a church man and had no direct religious affiliations, yet he was a God-fearing, righteous and moral man of much dignity, yet full of subtle humor, loved and respected by those who knew him, especially by his professional "confreres." He was fond of sport with rod and gun, and was also an ardent chess and billiard player.

He was married, March, 1853, to Miss Emily F. Hodgen, of Pittsfield, Ill., a sister of the famous St. Louis surgeon, Dr. John T. Hodgen. Three children were born to them, a son, Frank, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Miss Ada M. Judd and Mrs. Mary E. Smith, of Florida.

In 1880 Dr. Judd's health failed and he retired from practice and went to Colorado, where he was interested in some silver mines. He soon after removed to Mason City, Iowa, thence to Upper Alton, where he spent his last days. He died of cancer of the stomach, May 20, 1890, aged seventy years, and was buried at Pittsfield, Ill.

Of broad, scholastic mind, natural abilities, zeal and integrity; an eloquent impromptu speaker, who never failed to interest his audience; a leader of men and an organizer of the things that have elevated and bettered his chosen calling—he devoted his professional life to the honor and advancement of his profession, and with the life to the honor and advancement of his profession and of many good deeds as an active professional man and humanitarian of the Civil War, Homer Judd did not live in vain.



WILLIAM HENRY EAMES, D. D. S.
Fifth President.

William Henry Eames, son of George and Sarah Norris Eames, was born at Auburn, N. Y., August 23, 1828. His ancestry were English and among the Pilgrims that landed at Deadham, Mass., in 1630. While a small child his father moved to Lee Center, Oneida County, New York. His father was a wagon and carriage manufacturer, and was a public spirited man and interested in schools and other public matters in the community.

William Henry Eames attended the common schools of Oneida County, New York, and then entered the Clinton Academy in the same state, where he graduated at the age of 18 years. He had a strong desire to enter the medical profession, but before commencing his studies, he taught school for three years.

In 1851 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

While there he made the acquaintance of Dr. Henry Porter, a prominent dentist of Ann Arbor, and became interested in dentistry. As there was no dental department in the University of Michigan at that time, he went to Cincinnati to attend the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, where he graduated as D.D.S. with honors in 1853. Returning to Ann Arbor he entered a partnership with Dr. Porter and remained there until 1857, where he built up a considerable practice and earned a high reputation for skill.

In 1855 he married Laura M. Scofield, of Clinton, Mich. In 1857 he removed to Lebanon, Tenn., and practiced dentistry in that place until the fall of 1862. The strife and turmoil of the Civil War made his stay at Lebanon unpleasant. Desiring a larger field of operation he moved to St. Louis, where the opportunities were naturally much

greater, and it was here that the real work of his life began. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Missouri State Dental Association, and its fifth president, 1869; also served the association twelve years as recording secretary. It is mainly through the efforts of Dr. Eames that the early minutes and proceedings of the society, from 1865 to 1883, were compiled and published in booklet form. The meeting of organization of the Missouri Dental College was held at his house June, 1866. He was elected the first Professor of Artificial Dentistry, and later Professor of the Institute of Dental Science. For twenty-eight years he was a teacher in this institution. In all of that time, it is said, he never failed to fill his lecture hour. He was Dean of the faculty from 1875 to 1878. He was President of the National Association of Dental Faculties, 1892; President of the St. Louis Dental Society, 1868; President Mississippi Valley Dental Association, 1873-4, and member of the American Dental Association, the Illinois and Iowa State Dental Societies.

He was for several years associate editor of "The Missouri Dental Journal," organized in 1869, and editor of "The Archives of Dentistry" from 1887 to 1890.

His writings contain a vast amount of exceedingly valuable information. He was fond of both music and art, and a very good art critic. Was of a quiet, even temperament, coupled with a persistency that knew no such word as fail, and of a very sociable disposition. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and for many years was active in Sunday School work, and a Republican in politics.

He died in St. Louis, March 29, 1894, leaving a wife and seven children. His children are: Emma Eames Chase, D. D. S.; William S. Eames, architect; Harriet E. Williams, C. Eva Eames, Mary E. Smith, Captain Henry E. Eames, U. S. A., and Laura L. Eames.



JOSEPH CARTER GOODRICH, D. D. S.
Sixth President.

The subject of this sketch was born in Amherst County, Virginia, April 14, 1825, and was the son of Gideon C. and Elizabeth (Carter) Goodrich. The family was of Welsh descent, and on his mother's side two of our subject's uncles served in the war of 1812. The family has been represented in America for nearly two centuries, and many of its members gained distinction. Our subject's grandfather, Edmund Goodrich, accompanied his father, Thomas, from Carolina County to Amherst County, Virginia, about 1732. Settling in the latter county and becoming identified with its varied interests, the succeeding generations continued to make it their home until the removal of Gideon C. to Callaway County, Missouri, in 1830. Later he settled in Monroe County, where he followed the occupation of farmer. Young Joseph gained the rudiments of his education in the primitive school of these counties. His father's family was large, and in early life it became necessary for him to become self-reliant and self-supporting.

Prior to the age of twenty-one our subject resided on the home farm. In 1847, when in his twenty-second year, he enlisted in the United States Regular Army for the Mexican War. After less than a year of service he was honorably discharged in July, 1848. On his return home he remained on the farm with his mother for two years.

His acquaintance with the dental art, as then understood, began at Danville, Mo., under Dr. Socrates Hubbard, a physician who had migrated from one of the Eastern states, and practiced dentistry on occasions. Dr. Goodrich's own independent practice began in Danville in 1852. Here he practiced seven years, then removed to Wentzville, Mo., where he practiced continuously for forty years. He died November 29, 1899, aged seventy-four years. At the time of his death

there were but two others in the state who could claim to have seen longer service, viz., Dr. James A. Price, of Savannah, Mo., and Dr. H. J. McKellops, of St. Louis.

Dr. Goodrich was an ardent worker in the interest of his profession. He was one of the charter members of the Missouri State Dental Association, of which he was elected President in 1870. It is probable that in all the years that have since elapsed he had not missed more than half a dozen of its meetings since its organization. In 1890 the Missouri Dental College conferred upon him an honorary degree of D. D. S., which honor he highly appreciated.

In 1857 he made a full set of teeth, which were the first made in the counties of Montgomery, Warren and Lincoln. He was a man of great energy, well-informed in professional matters and ranked among the most prominent members of the fraternity throughout the state. Dr. Goodrich possessed exceptional skill as a gold foil operator and in prosthetic work.

Dr. Goodrich was married, first in 1858, at Truxton, Mo., to Miss Ann Franz, who died in 1875; secondly, in 1879, to Mrs. Maria Wommack, who died in 1897. Of his eight children—all being issue of his first marriage—three died in infancy and five still survive. The youngest, W. G. Goodrich, D. D. S., of Chillicothe, Mo., was for many years his father's associate in practice.

Dr. Goodrich was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian Church.



JOSEPH WILLIAM LUCKIE.

Seventh President.

Joseph William Luckie, son of John and Mary Luckie, was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., May 28, 1828. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser. Young Joseph was educated in the country schools and worked on his father's farm until the beginning of the Civil War. He entered the Confederate Army, and was wounded in the battle of Springfield. Soon afterwards, while convalescing, he studied dentistry with Dr. T. W. Reed at Mexico, Mo., where he practiced for thirty years.

The early records do not state the year Dr. Luckie joined the Missouri State Dental Association. However, he served as Corresponding Secretary, 1870, and President, 1871. He was a skillful dentist and mechanical genius. He was prominent as an Odd Fellow and Mason, fond of music, and played the violin, and was keenly appreciative of all that was beautiful in nature and art. He was married April 25, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Sallee, and was the father of eight children.

He died November 27, 1901, from a stroke of paralysis, and was buried in the Mexico cemetery.



JOHN KING STARK, D. D. S.
Eighth President.

John King Stark, son of John Stark, was born at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1830. He attended the district school, assisted his father, who was a merchant, and studied dentistry with a preceptor in Kentucky. Here he practiced for a time, and in 1853 removed to Independence, Mo., for practice. In 1855 he removed to Kansas City. In 1862 Jamison's band arrested him as a Southern sympathizer, but he was released upon the intervention of friends, and left at once for Howard County, later to St. Louis, thence to Havana, Cuba, and later to Mexico. While there he made, it is claimed, the first set of vulcanized rubber dentures made in Mexico City, for which he received \$500. He returned to the United States and resumed practice in Kansas City with Dr. George W. Tindall. This association continued until 1873, when his son, W. T. Stark, became associated with him.

Dr. Stark was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Missouri State Dental Association, 1865, and one of the first delegates chosen to represent the association at the American Dental Association. He presided as chairman in the absence of President Luckie at the eighth annual session, Kansas City, 1872, at which time he was elected President, presiding as same, 1873, at St. Joseph. He was a member of the Kansas City Dental Society. Dr. Stark was one of the organizers in 1881, and first Dean of the Kansas City Dental College, as a department of the Kansas City Medical College. This institution conferred on him the degree of D. D. S. Dr. Stark was a skillful operator in all branches of dental surgery, and of pronounced views on all professional subjects. Although the inventor of several dental instruments, he did not believe the securing of patents on dental appliances consistent with a liberal profession.

He was fond of music and a discriminating critic and performer on several instruments, a lover of nature in its best sense, fond of good horses, the quality of which he was a good judge; a member of the Episcopal Church, a Mason, Knight Templar and a Democrat in politics. He was married in 1854 to Miss Vestine Porter. They had two children, Maud J., now Mrs. J. E. Guinotte, and William T. D. D. S., a practitioner in Kansas City. His second wife was Miss Ellen White. They had one child, John Gage, who is a painter.

Dr. Stark died at Kansas City, January 25, 1895, at which time his former student, Dr. Charles L. Hungerford, in a memoir of him, said: "For nearly forty years a practitioner of dentistry in Jackson County, Missouri, he was a witness of all the great epochs in modern dentistry. Commencing practice when a 'kit of tools,' a bottle of mercury and a Spanish dollar were the dentist's stock in trade, he lived to help and foster those movements that have placed modern dentistry an honorable "confrere" of the learned professions. How much credit is due those men who, struggling against every disadvantage, still pushed their way in advance of the common run, we of the modern dental school can scarcely appreciate. An original worker in cohesive gold foil, long before the telegraph or rapid transit made possible the interchange of professional thought, Dr. Stark built contour fillings that are standing today, living testimonials to the skill, patience and endeavor of the man who, with none to guide, and only hand-pressure instruments, and gold leaf annealed over a shovel full of live charcoal, could achieve such splendid results. Of Dr. Sparks' professional attainments, learned in the hard school of experience, his brethren, who were ever anxious to receive the benefits of his knowledge and judgment, speak with but one voice—that of praise and admiration. We well remember his parting words to a fellow student, 'Go, and may God speed you in your work. If you cannot make it, and are hard pressed, remember you can draw on me for any reasonable amount.' These were words characteristic of the man in all his dealings. No one ever came to him with open heart but left to find it full. To do rather than to say was his guiding motive in life, and the sum total of these deeds is the eternal monument he has reared in man's memory, in that temple not made with hands. What words, then, can we use to voice these qualities of heart and mind that endeared him to all who knew him? We who have been his pupil and his friend; we who in nearly twenty years of closest association never heard him speak ill of a brother dentist. To him jealousy was unknown; with hand, heart and purse ever open to the needs of a weary world, he sought in every way to help, encourage and sustain. The young student found in him a patient teacher; the man of practice, a fund of experience that seemed inexhaustible.

"He was a gentleman of the old 'regime,' to whom courtesy and forbearance were as second nature, bred in the bone and finding expression in all those little courtesies of life that smooth and make pleasant its rough and stony places. Skilled in every gentlemanly sport, his very presence seemed to exhale his love of nature and her kindly ways. An enthusiast with rod and gun, he was at home amid field or stream, at peace with all the world. Stricken down in the strength of his manhood, he was bright and cheerful to the end; and if he repined at his fate, he locked the secret within his breast and no word of complaint ever crossed his lips. He had found life's greatest secret, the only never-falling source of human happiness—to do good to his fellow-men. He once said to the writer: 'My boy, learn to love your work, or you will never excel; learn to love it well, and it will pay you back in content that will outweigh your fees.' He was an indefatigable worker, ever at his post, prompt at every appointment and unresting until it was fulfilled. His personal magnetism was intense, influencing all who came in contact with him. The soul of truth and honor, he was ever looking to the light and finding good in everything."



JAMES ALBERT PRICE.
Ninth President.

James Albert Price, son of Nathaniel H. and Nancy Lee Price, was born September 7, 1829, in Bedford County, Virginia. His father was a planter in Virginia, and after his removal to Missouri was Judge of Lafayette County. Young Price received his education at the Van Doren High School, Lexington, Mo., and the Pleasant Hill College, in the class with Senator Cockrell. He began the study of dentistry with Dr. H. E. Peebles at Lexington, Mo., 1850, and in 1851 entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he remained a short time, when an attack of "the California gold fever" caused him to go to the Pacific Coast. Here he practiced at Shasta, Sonoma and Santa Rosa, Cal., until 1857, when he started east. During the fall and winter of 1851 he practiced for the officers and their families at Fort Leavenworth (Kan.), then Indian Territory. Dr. Price claims to have been the first dentist to have practiced in Kansas when there was only one house in the territory outside of Fort Leavenworth, and that kept by a half-blood Indian named "Johnny Cake," and situated half way between that fort and West Port, Mo.

Dr. Price located at Weston, Mo., in 1857, where he practiced until 1896. During his residence at Weston he served one term as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, when he removed to Savannah, Mo., where he practiced until September, 1905, when he returned to his old home in Weston. When the Missouri State Dental Association was organized in 1865, Dr. Price was a Colonel in the United States Volunteer Cavalry, and not in active practice. However, he sent a letter tendering his good will and interest in the association. He became a member of the association June 2, 1869, was elected

First Vice-President, 1872, and President, 1873; Treasurer, 1874. This office he held continuously twenty-six years, until 1900.

Dr. Price most ably served the association as the Committee on Law for years. This was the only protection the registered dentists had in Missouri before the passage of the dental law creating the State Board of Dental Examiners in 1897. He is an honorary member of the Kansas State Dental Society. Dr. Price took a prominent part in civic and secret society work in Missouri. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Missouri, Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Missouri, Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., for six years. He held the office of United States Assessor for a time, and in 1876 was appointed Postmaster of Weston by President Grant. He was President of the School Board and Mayor of Weston, Mo., for eleven years. He always has been rated as a high-class operator in all departments of dentistry, and invented several useful instruments, among them an articulator and extraction forcep for superior third molars. In 1861 Dr. Price recruited a company at Weston. He was elected Captain, and later advanced to Colonel of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, serving five years. He was in command of Fort Leavenworth eighteen months, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh. For a year after the Civil War he saw service fighting Indians in the Black Hills.

He was married to Miss Russella E. Warner, a granddaughter of Daniel Boone, February 5, 1852. Six children were born to them. She died in 1875. In 1877 he was married to Miss Martha Adela Gibson. On his return to Weston in September, 1905, he lost his sight, since which time he has been unable to practice or do any kind of work.



SAMUEL BARNABAS PREVOST.
Tenth President.

Samuel Barnabas Prevost was born at Champlain, Clinton County, New York. His father was Dr. Samuel Prevost, a dentist, and his mother Mary Loomis Prevost. He studied dentistry with his father beginning in 1859 at Greenville, Ohio. Here he continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union Army, in the Second Brigade, commanded by General Summer, with whom he saw service in the operations about Harper's Ferry, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Harrison Landing, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He served until the expiration of his enlistment, June 30, 1863, and re-enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, under General Philip Sheridan, during the latter part of his service. He was Orderly Sergeant and was wounded in the knee in a skirmish with Mosby's men. He resumed practice in 1867, and came West in 1870 and studied dentistry with Dr. J. K. Stark at Kansas City, where he has practiced for nearly forty years and is at this date (1909) the Dean of the Kansas City Dental Corps. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association at the Kansas City meeting, June 4, 1872, and was elected President of the association in 1875, presiding at the twelfth annual meeting at Sedalia, June 6-8, 1876.

Dr. Prevost is an expert operative dentist and has justly acquired the reputation of being one of the most skillful manipulators of gold foil in the country. He has especially excelled in gold and platinum and gold and tin in combination.

He was married to Miss Sarah C. Lytle, August 30, 1868. To them were born two children, Harry, D. D. S., and Mrs. Causil Lechtman. August 30, 1896, he married Miss Mary P. Berry.

He was a charter member of George H. Thomas, G. A. R. Post, and for many years active as a Knight of Pythias.



CHARLES WILLIAM RIVERS, D. D. S.
Eleventh President.

Charles William Rivers, son of Charles and Sarah Stagg Rivers, was born at Jamesville, Ohio, September 15, 1828. His early boyhood days were spent at Mariette, Ohio, where he attended school. Later he lived at Baltimore and at a village called Newtown (now Stephens City), Va., where he worked for his uncle at tailoring. He lived a few years at Lynchburg, Va. In 1856 he moved west to Springfield, Ill., then to Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Mo., and then to Pittsfield, Ill., where he first began the practice of dentistry.

He joined the Illinois State Dental Society May 12, 1868, the year Dr. M. S. Dean was President. He came to St. Louis and was a student of Dr. Isaiah Forbes, and was later associated with Dr. H. E. Peebles during the Civil War. He attended lectures at the Missouri Dental College, from which he graduated as D. D. S. in the first class, February 23, 1867, and located at Pittsfield, Ill., where he was engaged in practice when he joined the Missouri State Dental Association, June 6, 1866. He did not move his family to St. Louis until 1872. At the next annual meeting, 1867, Dr. Rivers offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the necessity of the establishment of a Dental Journal in the City of St. Louis, and that said committee make such arrangements as they may deem proper for the early establishment of such a journal." Adopted.

From this "The Missouri Dental Journal" was organized. He was one of the delegates chosen to the American Dental Association, 1868. When the Missouri Dental College was organized, 1866, Dr. Rivers was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees. He

served in this capacity until 1875. During the session of 1874-8 he was Dean of the faculty and Professor of Operative Dentistry the session of 1874-5 in this school.

He was elected President of the Missouri State Dental Association, 1874, and served as President at the eleventh annual meeting, St. Louis, June 1, 1875. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society, 1874.

He was married August 5, 1850, to Miss Emoline Widdows, of Stephen City, Va. Seven children blessed their union. He died of tuberculosis in Atlanta, Ga., November 13, 1877, and was buried at Pittsfield, Ill.



GEORGE ALEXANDER BOWMAN, D. D. S.
Twelfth President.

George Alexander Bowman, son of Joseph and Asenath Bowman, was born at Barnard, Vt., June 6, 1839. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He attended the common school in the native village, and also had an academic course at Royalton and Newbury, Vt. Dr. N. W. Gilbert, an itinerant dentist, visited his father's home; his exhibition of a case of fine dental instruments and some skillful dental operations, in which young Bowman was interested, was the incentive that led him into dentistry. He entered the office of Dr. Gilbert, of Lowell, Mass., October, 1857. A year's tutelage with him and Dr. H. N. Roberts, of Ludlow, Vt., was deemed sufficient to enable young Bowman to open an office at Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, October 8, 1858, where in company with his brother, the late Dr. J. A. Bowman, of Minneapolis, he practiced until September 20, 1862, when he came West, locating at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn. (now East Minneapolis). Here he stayed a year and a half. In May, 1865, he opened an office in Milwaukee. This he sold in October, and came to St. Louis, arriving November 9, 1865, first becoming associated with Dr. Isalah Forbes, with whom he remained four years. Here he has practiced to the present time. He assisted in organizing the Missouri Dental College, chartered September 16, 1866, in which he was the first demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, and for years a member of the Board of Trustees, and of the Clinical Staff. From this institution he received the D. D. S. degree February 22, 1867, at the first commencement exercises. He and Dr. A. W. French, of Springfield, Ill., are the only surviving members of this class, and the oldest living graduates of the school. He was President of the Missouri Dental College Alumni Association

in 1891. Dr. Bowman joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 4, 1867; was its Secretary 1870-1-2, Vice-President 1875, and President 1876. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society in 1873. He is an honorary member of the Illinois and Iowa State Dental Associations, and President of the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, 1908. If Dr. Bowman is anything he is both an optimist and enthusiast. Always ready to learn from the humblest member of the profession and equally ready to instruct. He has always been experimenting with the new things in dentistry. Of an ingenious turn, Dr. Bowman has invented a number of useful instruments, amongst them a gum retractor, which preceded the present rubber dam clamp. This was put on the market by the S. S. White Co.; also an improved clamp forcep, manufactured by S. S. White Co., and known as the "Bowman-Allen forcep," as well as a mouth mirror and cheek retractor. He was one of the first to use gutta-percha root canal points of his own manufacture. With an exceptional skill as an operator, he has done much to ornament and enhance his profession. His operations are all of the highest order of excellence.

He was married March 17, 1864, to Miss Jennie E. Homer. To them were born George Homer, Birdie Bell (D.D.S.), Jennie Elizabeth, Grace Adelle, Paul Homer, Ariadne Josephine and Florence Hope.

In politics Dr. Bowman is a Republican. He has no church affiliations, believing in "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" in the true sense of the word. In secret societies Dr. Bowman has been a "jiner" He is a member of the Masonic (33 degree), and of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Legion of Honor, in all of which he has filled the highest offices, and been prominent in the ritualistic and dramatic work. Possessing a fine tenor voice, he sang for twelve years in St. Louis church choirs, also took a prominent part in amateur operas, oratorios, etc. He was a member of the old Philharmonic Society and of the Oratoric Society, as well as of the St. Louis Club and the St. Louis Jockey Club.

The St. Louis Society of Dental Science, of which Dr. Bowman was President, 1908, in recognition of his long and useful career and his contributions to dental surgery, gave a dinner in his honor on his golden jubilee at the Jefferson Hotel, October 8.

After the dinner the following program was carried out, each of the speakers dwelling on the splendid service and devotion of Dr. Bowman to his profession:

Dr. Edward E. Haverstick—Toastmaster.

Dr. Herman Cassel—Dr. Bowman as a Friend.

Dr. A. H. Fuller—Absent Ones.

Dr. E. P. Dameron—Dr. Bowman as Young as Ever.

Dr. Frank O. Hetrick, Ottawa, Kansas—A Good Investment.

Dr. Charles L. Hungerford, Kansas City—The Ladies.

Dr. John D. Patterson, Kansas City—Golden Days of Youth.

Dr. Burton Lee Thorpe—Our Guest, and Why we Honor Him.

The last speaker presented, in behalf of the Society, a beautiful cut glass loving cup, which was filled and all present drank to the health, future happiness and prosperity of Dr. Bowman, who his "confreres" hope will be spared for many years of useful service to his calling.

The Kansas City Dental Society and the Kansas City Odontographics also entertained Dr. Bowman and Dr. A. H. Fuller with a dinner October 16 and 17, 1908.



GEORGE WILLIAM TINDALL.
Thirteenth President.

The death of Dr. Tindall, the last surviving organizer of the Missouri State Dental Association, occurred April 3, 1908, at his residence in Kansas City.

George William Tindall, the son of James and Barbara Tindall, sturdy farmer folk, was born in Howard County, Mo., February, 1832. He obtained his early education in the country schools of Howard and Grundy Counties, and became a clerk in a general merchandise store in St. Joseph. He formed the acquaintance of Dr. H. E. Peebles, then a practicing dentist at Lexington, Mo., and afterwards a prominent practitioner in St. Louis, where he was largely instrumental in organizing the Missouri State Dental Association, October 31, 1865. Dr. Tindall entered Dr. Peebles' office as a student at Lexington, September, 1853, afterwards, 1854, attended one session at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, but did not graduate.

February 5, 1855, he began practice in Kansas City, establishing the first dental office there. Here he continued practice fifty-three years, until his death. In 1865 he became associated with Dr. J. K. Stark as a partner. This partnership lasted until 1873.

He was present at the meeting of organization of the Missouri State Dental Association, St. Louis, October 31, 1865, and was one of a committee of five appointed to nominate the permanent officers of the association, and also selected as one of the delegates to the American Dental Association.

At the second annual meeting he was elected Second Vice-President. For four years following ill health prevented his attendance. However, he was elected President in 1877 and ably served in this capacity at Sweet Springs in 1878.

In response to a letter from Dr. Thorpe regarding the early his-

tory of the Missouri State Dental Association, Dr. Tindall says: "Dr. J. K. Stark and myself, who were then partners, received a letter from Dr. H. E. Peebles (who had been in partnership with Dr. Stark along in the early fifties, and also with myself in 1855, up to the time the war broke out), asking Stark and myself to come to St. Louis to help form a state society. We both went down. When we got there we found the dentists all at loggerheads. There was a great deal of ill feeling and animosity existing, and prospects for harmonizing them seemed very remote. However, we, with Dr. M. McCoy, of Boonville, and some other country dentists went to work to try to make peace between them. This took a day or two. We saw Drs. Peebles, Forbes, Blake, Spalding, McKellops, Barron, Sloan and others and had a conference with them. They agreed to make up their differences and misunderstandings and go into a meeting and form an association. After they got together we had pretty smooth sailing, and the association was formed and the Code of Ethics of the American Dental Association was adopted. Dr. McKellops was elected the first President. We had an interesting meeting and were all benefited by it."

Dr. Tindall was one of the organizers of the Kansas City Dental Society, 1867, and served as its first President. He was a member of the American Dental Association and the Kansas State Dental Society.

Dr. Tindall was married July 14, 1858, to Miss Marie Macartney. To them were born Charles M., Mary Louise, Laura Lee and George W., Jr.

Dr. Charles L. Hungerford, in a recent memorial of Dr. Tindall, has beautifully said:

"Nay, but as when one layeth
His worn-out robes away,
And taking new ones, sayeth,
'These will I wear today.'
So putteth by the spirit
Lightly its garb of flesh,
And passeth to inherit
A residence afresh."

"So passed behind the scenes the warrior soul of Dr. George W. Tindall. On life's great stage he played the hero to the last drop of the curtain. For fifty years a pioneer in the field of dentistry, he was the last surviving link in the West between the old order of the ages and the new. With hand and heart devoted to his calling, his influence has left an indelible imprint for those high ideals of professional conduct to which we all aspire. For fifty years his hand has been outstretched to all in kindly, helpful greeting; for fifty years a loving husband, father, friend. Who shall say his life was not complete?

Standing in his age and strength upon the shining heights, surrounded by all that makes life dear shrouding him in their shining folds, have borne him to that fair land across the seas and far beyond, but more beautiful than all, we still can hear his voice calling back to us, 'Be faithful even unto the end.' The mists still gather, darkness; then the dawn, and then tomorrow, and yet again tomorrow."



ALBERT HOMER FULLER, D. D. S., M. D.
Fourteenth President.

Albert Homer Fuller, son of Albert and Julia Judd Fuller, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., October 14, 1841. His father was at first engaged in merchandizing, but in 1850 purchased a paper mill in Fairhaven, Vt., where he engaged in the manufacture of paper, under the firm name of "Fuller & Sweet." Later he engaged in the manufacture of saw mills and mill machinery at Warsaw, Ill., where he died in 1880.

Young Albert attended school at Castleton Seminary, Castleton, Vt.; Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., and Granville Academy, North Granville, N. Y. Following this he taught school until 1862. The Civil War breaking out, he enlisted and served until its close with the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg and other operations under Sherman and Grant, retiring as Second Lieutenant of Company E. After the close of the war he came to St. Louis and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Homer Judd, as a student of medicine and dentistry. He attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1871, and the D. D. S. degree from the Missouri Dental College in 1871, and practiced continuously for forty years in the City of St. Louis, until 1909, when he retired.

Dr. Fuller became a member of the Missouri State Dental Association June 7, 1871, and was elected a trustee of the Missouri Dental College, 1873, and at once took a prominent part in the association's proceedings—committee work, discussions and reading papers and as a clinician. He was elected President of the Association at Sweet Springs June 4, 1878, and presided at the fifteenth annual meeting at Sweet Springs, June 3-5, 1879. Dr. Fuller has received many honors

at the hands of his professional confreres. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society, 1878, and was an active member in it until 1903, when he resigned with others who became disgusted with the lack of enthusiasm and the political methods of those who dominated the society. He was one of the organizers and first President of the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, 1900; Treasurer American Dental Association, 1887 to 1898; Corresponding member Illinois State Dental Society, honorary member Iowa State Dental Society, member National Dental Association.

Probably Dr. Fuller's greatest work was done as a teacher in the Missouri Dental College. Immediately following his graduation in 1871, he was appointed demonstrator of surgical and operative dentistry. In 1874 he was elected Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, 1879 Professor of Operative Dentistry. This chair he filled continuously until 1901, when he resigned and was made Emeritus Professor of Operative Dentistry. In 1873 he was elected Secretary of the Faculty and continued in this capacity until 1899. At the death of Dr. H. H. Mudd he succeeded to the office of Dean, serving as such until 1901, when he resigned from the faculty.

Dr. Fuller has written many papers on various subjects read before dental societies and published in our professional periodicals. He first made, used and exhibited the flexible wrist now found on cable dental engines.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary E. Darst. Three children were born to them, Alfred, D. D. S.; Homer A. and Helen J.



CALVIN BLYTHE HEWITT, D. D. S.
Fifteenth President.

Calvin Blythe Hewitt, the son of John and Hephazibah Hewitt, was born March 22, 1847, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He attended the common school, and later the Pine Grove Academy, and followed the vocation of farming. In 1866 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. R. B. Moore, at Mooresville, Huntingdon County, Pa., and in 1868 located at Kansas City, where he continued practice until 1900, when he retired from practice and removed to his country place near Kansas City, where he still resides.

He commanded a large practice and was noted for his high-grade gold work. He was a frequent contributor of papers to the "Western Dental Journal."

In 1881 he, in conjunction with Drs. Patterson, Hungerford, Stark and Pearson, organized the Kansas City Dental College, in which he ably filled the chair as Professor of Clinical Dentistry, and from which he received the degree of D. D. S., 1888.

He joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 5, 1877, and was elected its President. In this capacity he served at the fifteenth meeting at Sweet Springs, June 4, 1879.

He also was a member of the Kansas State Dental Society and the Kansas City Dental Society.

He was married December 30, 1875, to Miss Kate W. Shaffer.



JOHN GEDDES HARPER, D. D. S.
Sixteenth President.

John Geddes Harper, the son of James Willson and Mary Ann Lydick Harper, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 18, 1848. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his early education obtained from the common schools in Illinois and Minnesota, and later at the State University of Minnesota. Following this he taught school and clerked. Seeing the advertisement of Dr. Joseph A. Bowman (a brother of Dr. George A. Bowman, of St. Louis) in a Minneapolis newspaper, he applied for the position, was accepted and entered his office as a student May 1, 1873. Here he remained seventeen months. He removed to St. Louis in 1874 and entered the Missouri Dental College, from which he graduated in 1877, after which he attended the St. Louis Medical College two years of a three years' course.

Dr. Harper invented a rubber dam weight and contributed a number of papers to the dental journals. He was associate editor of "The Archives of Dentistry" from 1884 to 1890, and editor of same for 1891.

He joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 4, 1878, was elected a member of the Executive Committee 1879, and President 1880, Corresponding Secretary 1881, and Recording Secretary for five years. He was Recording Secretary for five years, beginning 1876, of the St. Louis Dental Society, and served three years as President of same, i. e., 1883, 1890 and 1898, respectively, and was a member of the American Dental Association, the Illinois State Dental Society and the Missouri Dental College Alumni Association, of which he was President.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Houston in 1879. To them five children were born.



CHARLES HAMMOND DARBY, D. D. S.
Seventeenth President.

Charles Hammond Darby was born July 2, 1844, at Green, Chenango County, New York. His parents were Rev. Chauncey Darby, a Baptist minister of English descent, who married Mary Ann Short, of Quaker descent.

Young Darby received his preliminary education at the Cincinnatus Academy, New York, and at the Normal School at Homer, N. Y. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. Here he served two years, manufacturing Springfield rifles. This preliminary training greatly developed his mechanical dexterity. In 1864 he entered the office of Dr. Ranson Walker at Owego, N. Y., as a student. Here he remained one year. His brother, Dr. Edwin T. Darby, now of Philadelphia, had preceded him as a student with Dr. Walker, and his cousin, Dr. Frank B. Darby, now of Elmira, N. Y., succeeded him with the same preceptor. In 1865 he began practice at Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., where his parents resided. Soon after his family moved to Fairfield, Ia. Here he practiced nine months, until June, 1866, when he removed to St. Joseph and formed a partnership with Dr. Robert Gunn, who had formerly lived at Lockport, N. Y. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Dr. J. M. Austin. This association continued for nineteen years. When Dr. Darby located at St. Joseph there were but three dental offices in the city. He there introduced the first dental engine, the first rubber dam and the first nitrous-oxide gas outfit ever seen or used in that section of the country. At the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Chicago Dental Society, Dr. Darby demonstrated the uses of the Jenkins porcelain, the first time it was shown in the West.

Dr. Darby probably has the best equipped dental office in Missouri. In October, 1866, he went to Philadelphia, where he took a course

of lectures at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he received the D. D. S. degree, 1867.

Dr. Darby joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 5, 1872, at Kansas City, the same day as did Drs. A. H. Thompson, of Topeka, and J. D. Patterson, of Lawrence, Kan. Dr. Darby at once took a prominent part in the discussions and was a constant contributor of papers and clinics for years. He was elected second Vice-President, 1873; first Vice-President, 1879, and President, 1881.

Dr. Darby is also a member of the National Dental Association, the Kansas State Dental Society, the Interstate and Delta Sigma Delta Dental Fraternities, the Kansas City Odontographics, of which he was President in 1905.

In 1880 Dr. Darby was married to Mrs. Ada Leonard Hawks (the widow of Bishop Hawks, the first Episcopal bishop of Missouri). They have one daughter. Mrs. Darby was born and reared at Fayette, Howard County, Mo., and was the daughter of Abiel Leonard, Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Dr. Darby has stood for the highest in ethics and ideals in dentistry. With his skill, fastidiousness and his gentlemanly demeanor he won for himself the most exclusive clientel and hosts of friends in the profession.



JOHN WESLEY REED, D. D. S.
Eighteenth President.

John Wesley Reed, son of John and Prudence Reed, was born March 27, 1838, in Boone County, Missouri. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the country schools, and at the Missouri State University at Columbia. He commenced the study of dentistry with his brother, Dr. T. W. Reed, at Mexico, later took a course of lectures at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1877. He returned to Mexico, where he practiced until his removal to Butte, Mont., in 1882, where he practiced his profession and served a term as a member of the Montana State Board of Dental Examiners, of which he was President. He was also the first President of the Montana Dental Association. Dr. Reed joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 1, 1875, at St. Louis. He served as second Vice-President, 1880; first Vice-President, 1881, and was elected President, 1882.

He married Miss M. E. Rohwell, of Callaway County, August 27, 1861. They have four children.



DRURY JOHNSTON McMILLEN, D. D. S., M. D.
Nineteenth President.

Drury Johnston McMillen, son of G. W. and Cornelia McMillen, was born March 28, 1840, in Bracken County, Kentucky. His father was a carpenter. His early education was received at Williamstown, Ky., schools, and at Armstrong and Bennett Academy at Chillicothe, Mo., where his family had moved in 1857.

In 1874 he entered the office of Dr. J. W. Greene, at Chillicothe, as a student. Following this he took a course at the Missouri Dental College, from which he graduated in 1877. Immediately following this, June 5, he was elected a member of the Missouri State Dental Association, in which he immediately took a prominent part as an essayist and clinician. In 1878-9 and 1881 he served as second Vice-President, 1882 as first Vice-President, and elected President 1883. After his graduation he located at Brunswick, Mo. Here he remained nine years, until 1886, when he removed to Kansas City, where he was actively engaged in practice until 1894, when he retired to devote his entire time to college work. He was the leading spirit in the organizing of the Western Dental College, 1890. Soon after its organization he was elected Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry; both positions he still holds. The success of the school has been largely due to his strong personality and his untiring energy. He was President of the National Association of Dental Faculties, 1898-9; Vice-President for the West of the National Dental Association, 1906-7, and honorary member of the Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Alabama State Dental Societies. He received the degree of M. D. from the University Medical College 1894.

Dr. McMillen was married in 1868 to Miss Sallie Poindexter. To them were born Frank, D. D. S.; Harry, D. D. S.; Mabel, Bessie and Ruth.



FRANKLIN SWAP.
Twentieth President.

Franklin Swap was born in Cohoes, N. Y., near Albany, August 19, 1830. In 1848 he moved with his family to Crawford County, Pennsylvania. In his youth he learned the trade of cabinet-maker from his father, which he followed for eight years. In 1854, three years after his marriage, he moved, with his family, to Taylor County, Iowa. He "took up a claim" and tried to work at his trade, but there was no demand for a cabinet-maker on the prairies of Iowa. It was here he acquired a knowledge of dentistry. An itinerant dentist filled some teeth for his wife. In less than two weeks they fell out. Young Swap, being a mechanic, declared he could do better dentistry than that. He secured a copy of Harris' "Principles and Practice of Dentistry" and began study, making his own instruments, pluggers, excavators, chisels and forceps in a blacksmith shop from illustrations in this book and in a dental catalogue. He also made himself a cabinet, chair, bracket, and later in life three automatic mallets. He was an expert of the old school, who loved the laboratory and excelled in gold, continuous gum and rubber plate work. He practiced in Iowa until 1862, at which time he enlisted in the Union Army, serving during the Civil War, and being mustered out with rank of Captain. For a time he was Provost Marshal of the territory comprising Central Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa, but in December, 1865, opened an office in Boonville, Mo., where he practiced his profession until declining health and strength made it necessary for him to desist.

From the time of his advent in Boonville, Dr. Swap became prominent in public affairs. He was Secretary of the School Board from 1867 to 1880. He was for a time Secretary of the Osage Valley and Southern Railway Company. For many years he was Registrar

of the city of Boonville and for several terms its Mayor, his last term having expired in April, 1902. He was a charter member of Golden Gate Lodge, 91, K. of P., and one of the oldest members of Far West Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him for his excellent ideas of the duties of citizenship. He was ever ready and willing to render efficient service in forwarding the interests of the community in which he lived. He was married to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, of New York, August 2, 1851. Four children and his widow survived him. One son, Dr. Charles Swap, is a practitioner of dentistry in Boonville.

Dr. Swap became a member of the Missouri State Dental Association June 4, 1867, at the third annual meeting at St. Louis, Mo. He was the inventor of an ingenious nitrous-oxide gas inhaler, a specimen of which he exhibited to the members of the association at this meeting. This inhaler he donated to the Missouri Dental College. He was elected President of the association, 1884.

While not prominent in the association as a speaker or in executive work, Dr. Swap was one of "the old guard," always faithful and ready for any task assigned him. He died September 4, 1902, at Boonville.



ABLE J. PROSSER, D. D. S.
Twenty-first President.

**Joined the Missouri State Dental Association June 6, 1877, and
was elected President, 1885.**

("Declines to have his 'obituary' written at this time, etc.")



WILLIAM NEBRASKA CONRAD, D. D. S.
Twenty-second President.

William Nebraska Conrad, son of Simon Conrad (a native of Hanover, Pa.) and Mary Catherine Kincaid Conrad (a native of Lexington, Ky.), was born April 29, 1854, in an emigrant wagon in Nebraska Territory, while his parents were en route to California. His early education was obtained in the Grammar Schools at Placerville and Petaluma, Cal., and later at Ann Arbor, Mich. He worked as a helper for his father, who was a manufacturer of agricultural implements, and later was a clerk in a law office. He began the study of dentistry in 1877 with Drs. Henry Fisher and C. N. Stark, of St. Louis, attended the Western College of Dental Surgeons at St. Louis, from which he received the D. D. S. degree in 1878. Soon after he became the professional associate of Dr. Henry Fisher. This association continued until Dr. Fisher's death in 1893. He attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College in 1881.

Dr. Conrad joined the Missouri State Dental Association at the sixteenth annual meeting at Sweet Springs, June 15, 1880; at the same session presented a paper on "Anaesthetics;" at the next session, 1881, he read a paper on "Irregularity." In 1882 he read a paper on "Mercury and Its Effects" before the association, and in 1884 a paper on "Practice," published in the "Missouri Dental Journal," Vol. XV, October, 1883, pages 289-93, in which he probably first described the method on making the so-called Richmond crown: "First take the measure of the root with silver ligature wire—the finer the better. All other methods of taking the size of the root are painful or inaccurate—sometimes both. Make a band to correspond in size with your measure of coin-gold No. 30. When you want a very stiff band, 20K. gold will make it. When there is danger of burning the band, the combination plate of gold and platinum is good. Drive the band

accurately on the root, to the process—filing the band so that it will follow the irregularities of the ridge. When the band is driven down to where it is wanted, file the band and root together to where you want it to be, when the case is finished. Sometimes the band will be below the gum, at other times considerably above it—circumstances must regulate the amount of band you desire to show. This done, remove the band and solder a piece of 18k-28 plate over it. This will make a water-tight cup or cap. To do this, first flow the solder on the piece of plate, and then attach to it the piece of band. Now we have the cup ready for the pin, which is to go into the pulp canal. To do this, punch a hole in the plate of the cap the size you want the pin to be, and then solder in a platinum pin. The cap, with its pin to be, is now ready to be driven onto the root again. Drive it to place—take an articulation, remove the cap from the root, place it in the mark made for it in the articulation, pour with plaster and asbestos, after which proceed just the same as if a plate tooth was to be soldered on to a flat piece of plate—you have a complete articulation, and there can be no mistake. By this method of adjusting porcelain crowns, you can let the tooth extend over the edge of the cap at the gum, where the space is large, or the root is small, with perfect ease and safety, thereby doing away with disagreeable spaces at or near the gum. I claim for this method of adjusting porcelain crown ease and perfect adaptation, great beauty, greater strength, and a hermetically sealed root; being able to give the crown any angle, and to feel sure that it will have the same appearance in the mouth you expected it to have while in the laboratory. Dress and finish it perfectly, so that you have nothing else to do when the patient comes but to cement it on the root. I use for this oxy-phosphate; sometimes it may be necessary to use an amalgam. Openings for the escape of surplus composition are never necessary." Dr. Conrad has been a frequent contributor of papers and clinics, and prominent in the discussions and on various committees, and was elected President, 1886. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society, 1886; Chairman of the Local Arrangement and Reception Committee and Honorary President of the Fourth International Dental Congress, St. Louis, 1904; Vice-President for the West, National Dental Association, 1905-6; member of St. Louis Society of Dental Science; honorary member of the Southern Illinois Dental Society, and the Iowa State Dental Society, and of the Masonic Order, and a Republican in politics.

Dr. Conrad was married in 1886 to Miss Nelle Plant. They have two children, Helen and William Lightner Conrad.



WILLIAM NEWTON MORRISON, D. D. S.
Twenty-third President.

William Newton Morrison, the son of John and Sarah Hammond Morrison, was born at East Springfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, May 25, 1842. His father operated a saw mill, in which young Morrison worked when not attending the district school. At the age of eighteen he began doing mechanical work, and studied dentistry for three years at St. Louis, with his brothers, Dr. James B. Morrison, the inventor of the Morrison dental engine and the Morrison dental chair, and Dr. Alexander W. Morrison. He afterwards took a course of lectures at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, from which he received the D. D. S. degree in 1864. He returned to St. Louis, where he continued in active practice until his death. His earnestness and skill soon earned him prominence in the profession.

He took an active part in dental society work throughout his professional career. He was a charter member of the Missouri State Dental Association, October 31, 1865, and much in evidence as an earnest worker in the early meetings of the association. He was Recording Secretary, 1866; Corresponding Secretary, 1867-8; Treasurer, 1870-1; first Vice-President, 1877, and President, 1887. He especially did valuable work as a clinical demonstrator before the association, at which he was an expert. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society, 1891, and a member of the American Dental Association and the Illinois and Iowa State Dental Societies.

He was one of the founders of the Missouri Dental College, 1866, and elected Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, 1868, and Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, 1881. He served for years as a member of the Board of Trustees, also gave a series of valuable clinical lectures on root filling, transplantation and re-plantation of teeth. In this operation he especially excelled.

Dr. Morrison was an expert operator in all departments of dentistry, more gifted than the average man. His prosthetic operations were perfection, and his operative work masterpieces. It is claimed and proven beyond a reasonable doubt that he is the inventor of the first gold band crown. This crown he made and set in January, 1869. The following description of this operation was reported by him in "The Missouri Dental Journal, Vol. I, No. V, May 1869, pages 184-5:

"A New Operation."

"Miss W. came to me with a first left lower molar decayed to the extent that the entire lingual and a greater part of the labial surfaces below the gum were removed. The roots were filled properly with gold and the crown was built up in good style; but the two walls being of such a shape that the filling could not be made self-retaining. I took a natural tooth, corresponding as nearly as possible in size and shape to its fellow of the opposite side, and imbedded its roots in plaster to make a model from which to get a metallic die over which to swage a gold cap. I used a thin piece of pure gold plate, cutting it at the corners; giving but a slight lap for soldering after it was perfectly fitted to the die. I then fitted this cap accurately to the remaining portion of the tooth in the patient's mouth, allowing it to extend under the free margin of the gum quite to the alveolus, which was about the thirty-second part of an inch below the margin of decay. After soldering a bar across the cap from the lingual to the labial surfaces, it was finished and polished at the lathe. I then prepared the patient's mouth as usual for filling; made a thin paste of oxy-chloride of zinc; filled the cap and pressed it to its place. The superfluous cement was crowded out of the cap and removed at the margin of the gum. I had the pleasure of seeing that tooth today, nearly four months after the operation, and had the gratification of seeing and hearing it pronounced a perfect success."

He also was inventor of the Morrison dental bracket, polishing wheels and many other useful instruments, which he originated or improved. He was a great traveler. This was his "fad." He made a trip around the world, to Europe several times, to the West Indies, and to many other foreign countries. Being a close observer, he gathered a vast amount of information in his travels. He had a high appreciation for the beautiful in art and nature.

He contributed many articles of value to the various dental periodicals, and took a prominent part in the discussions before dental societies. He was a member of the Masonic order and a Republican in politics.

He was married October 1, 1868, to Miss Cornelia Holme. They had three children, Peter Holme, D. D. S.; William N. and James B.

Dr. Morrison died December 21, 1896, and was buried in Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis.



BENJAMIN Q. STEVENS, D. D. S.
Twenty-fourth President.

Benjamin Q. Stevens was born on a farm in Marion County, Mo., 1837. His father, Rev. Benjamin Stevens, was a Baptist minister, and his mother, Sarah Foster, a niece of Sir John Foster, an English nobleman. His parents came to America, 1830, locating in Missouri in 1835.

Young Stevens obtained his early education in the country schools in Marion County. At the age of eighteen years he went to Hannibal and worked at the carpenter trade until 1859. He began the study of dentistry with Dr. S. H. Anderson, of Hannibal, with whom he stayed until 1860, paying \$250 for this tutelage.

Dr. Stevens has been actively engaged in practice in Hannibal from 1860 to the present time (1909), with the exception of two years spent at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in the practice of his profession. Dr. Stevens joined the Missouri State Dental Association at the second annual meeting at St. Louis, June 5, 1866, and has been an active member to this date, rarely missing a meeting. At nearly every meeting he has contributed his part as an essayist or clinician. His most instructive clinics were preparation of root canals and filling same permanently with wood points and gutta percha, also the proper use of the mouth mirror used in lieu of the operator trying to look directly into the cavity. Dr. Stevens also earnestly advocated the use of the operating stool instead of the operator standing. He was elected President of the Missouri State Dental Association, 1888, and has been a member of the National Dental Association since that date. In 1890 the Missouri Dental College conferred the honorary D. D. S. degree upon him.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Hattie McLeod, of Frederick County, Virginia, who died in 1903. They had five daughters and one son, i. e., Ben F. Stevens, D. D. S., of Hannibal.

In 1906 Dr. Stevens married Miss Mary Elizabeth Sturgiss, of Minneapolis, Minn., on January 17. She was the daughter of Dr. S. M. Sturgiss, of Quincy, Ill, ex-President of the Illinois Dental Society



HENRY FISHER, D. D. S.
Twenty-fifth President.

Henry Fisher, son of Drummond and Lucinda Fisher, well-to-do farmer folk, was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, December 31, 1842. He received his early education at the country schools in Maine, and followed farming as an occupation until the beginning of the Civil War, during which he was an engineer in the United States Navy. At the close of the war he came to St. Louis and entered the office of Dr. Homer Judd as a dental student, also took the prescribed course at the Missouri Dental College, from which he received the D. D. S. degree in 1869, and immediately began practice in St. Louis, which he actively continued until his death. He was associated in practice with Dr. William Conrad until his death. Dr. Fisher joined the Missouri State Dental Association at the fifth annual meeting, St. Louis, June 1, 1869. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Dental College, and was elected President of the association, 1889. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society in 1888.

Dr. Fisher was an expert operator and left many beautiful monuments of his skillful manipulation of gold foil in the mouths of his patients. He contributed many articles to the dental journals.

He was a good scholar, very literary and artistic in his tastes. He was a member of "Battery A," a St. Louis local military company, also of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

He died August 1, 1893, of acute indigestion, and was buried at Rockford, Ill. He was survived by his widow, who was Miss Alma Horteme Ellis, whom he married June 24, 1874, and three children, Pearl Blanch, Hazel May and Walter C., of Los Angeles, Cal.



JAMES FRANKLIN McWILLIAMS.

Twenty-sixth President.

James Franklin McWilliams, son of George and Lavina McWilliams, was born August 6, 1845, in Warren County (near Warrenton), Missouri. He worked on his father's farm, attended the common schools and Central College at Fayette, Mo., and later the State University at Columbia, studied dentistry with Dr. John W. Reed at Mexico, Mo., took one course at the Missouri Dental College, but did not graduate; commenced practice at Vandalia, Mo., in 1876. Here he remained three years, and removed to Mexico, where he continues to practice.

He joined the Missouri State Dental Association at Sweet Springs, 1883, held several appointive offices, and was elected President 1889, and served as same, 1890, at the Louisiana meeting.

Dr. McWilliams has been a member of the M. E. Church, South, for twenty-five years, and a member of the Board of Stewards of same for fifteen years. He married Miss Nellie Pearson of Mexico. They have no children.



GEORGE LYMAN SHEPARD, D. D. S.
Twenty-seventh President.

George Lyman Shepard, son of J. Lyman and Emily H. Shepard, was born July 25, 1842, at Westfield, Mass. Received a common school education and attended one term at Westfield Academy. Commenced the study of dentistry, August 1, 1859, with Dr. E. Lincoln Clarke, of Westfield, Mass., later of Dubuque, Iowa. November 6, 1860, went to Battle Creek, Mich., entered the office of the late Dr. Charles E. Bartlett, enlisted in Union Army July, 1861, served four years and two months in Second Missouri Cavalry, graduated as D. D. S. from Ohio College of Dental Surgery, class of 1866, practiced some months in Greensburg, Ind.

Located in Tipton, Mo., January, 1867. remained three years at Tipton, and removed to California, Mo., remained seven years, removing to Sedalia, Mo., in 1876, and remained in practice there until November, 1907, when, on account of the death of his wife, and children being widely scattered, gave up practice, expecting to spend the remainder of his days at the homes of his children. He was a member for many years of the Missouri State Dental Association, which he joined at the fourth annual meeting at St. Louis, 1868. He took part in the discussions, served on various committees, and as a delegate to the American Dental Association in the early days of the association, and was elected President in 1891. Dr. Shepard, with J. P. Gray and L. C. Ellis, was appointed a committee in 1881 by the association to draft a bill for a dental law to be presented to the Legislature. This committee was most ably assisted in bringing about this legislation by Dr. C. W. Spalding of St. Louis. From their efforts the first dental legislation in Missouri was enacted, and went into effect April 2, 1883, which, at that period, probably was the best law in existence. The following is a copy:

**"An Act to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry in the State of
Missouri.**

**"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri,
as follows:**

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful of any person to practice dentistry or dental surgery in the State of Missouri without first having received a diploma from a reputable dental college or a university duly incorporated or established under the laws of some one of the United States, or of a foreign government: Provided, That nothing in Section 1 of this act shall apply to any bona fide practitioner of dentistry or dental surgery in this state at the time of the passage of this act: And, provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent physicians, surgeons or others from extracting teeth.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery in this state, shall file a copy of his diploma with the Clerk of the County Court in the county in which he resides, and in the City of St. Louis with the City Register, which copy shall be sworn to by the party filing the same, and the Clerk shall give a certificate to such fact, with the seal of the County Court attached thereto, to such party filing the copy of his diploma, and shall file and register the name of the person, the date of filing, and the nature of the instrument, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and as a compensation for his services the said clerk, for filing and registering the same, shall receive a fee of one dollar, to be paid by the person filing the diploma.

Sec. 3. Every bona fide practitioner of dentistry or dental surgery residing in this State at the time of the passage of this act, and desiring to continue the same, shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, file an affidavit of the said facts with the Clerk of the County Court of the county in which he resides, or with the City Register of the City of St. Louis, if he resides in the City of St. Louis; and the said Clerk of Register, as the case may be, shall register the name of and give a certificate to the party filing the affidavit, in like manner and of like effect as hereinbefore provided, and for such services shall receive a fee of one dollar, to be paid by the party filing the affidavit.

Sec. 4. All certificates issued under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the holder to practice under this act, which right it shall be incumbent upon the holder to prove under all prosecutions under this act.

Sec. 5. Every person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than two hundred dollars, for each offense; and all fines so collected shall

belong to and be paid into the common school fund of the county where the offense was committed."

Dr. Shepard was a member of the Central Missouri and Sedalia Dental Societies, a member of the Congregational Church, the General George R. Smith Post, G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

He married Miss Louise Livings, of Allensville, Ind., March 6, 1869. They had eleven children, seven of whom are living.



JOHN DEANS PATTERSON, D. D. S.
Twenty-eighth President.

February 9, 1848, in Clear Creek Township, Ashland County, near Savannah, Ohio, a son was born to John and Christina Patterson, sturdy Scotch farmer folk, both living at this writing and proud of their son, who was christened John Deans Patterson.

Young Patterson passed much of his boyhood working on his father's farm, and absorbed the lessons of nature, country life and self-dependence, so essential to a successful career. He received his early education at the district school, and later at the Savannah Academy. This education was supplemented by the great fund of learning possessed by his parents. His early life was spent on the farm; then followed two years at carpentering, which further developed him for his future work. He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. R. Newton, at Savannah, Ohio, where he spent one year. He then went into the office of Dr. Moses De Camp, of Mansfield, Ohio, where he studied and worked two years, that being the prescribed term of pupillage for the dental student of those days.

After leaving Dr. De Camp he practiced for a short time at Savannah, and in 1868 removed to Lawrence, Kan., where he soon took front rank as a practitioner and a citizen, prominently identified with church and social affairs. At this period dentistry was in a chaotic condition in Kansas, without organization, and feeling the need of professional unity, Dr. Patterson, in conjunction with Drs. J. B. Wheeler, of Lawrence; W. H. Marvin, of Topeka; E. F. Fuller, of Fort Scott; J. H. Sawyer, of Atchison; A. M. Callahan and L. C. Wasson, of Topeka, met at Lawrence May 2, 1872, and organized the Kansas State Dental Association. Dr. Patterson was the first Secretary, an office he held until 1876, when he was elected President, holding that

office until 1878. Drs. L. C. Wasson and Patterson are the only surviving charter members of the Association.

He was one of the organizers and the first Professor of Operative Dentistry of the Kansas City Dental College in 1881, and was graduated from that institution in 1883. For years he was Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Dental Pathology, the chair he still occupies. For the past nine years he has been dean of the faculty.

In 1884 he removed to Kansas City and actively engaged in practice and college work. Soon after this "The Western Dental Journal" was organized with Dr. Patterson as editor-in-chief, a position he occupied until January, 1906.

For years Dr. Patterson has been prominently identified with all the best interests in dentistry, and has received all the honors the profession has had to give in recognition of his high standing and assiduous work for its interests. He was President of the Kansas State Dental Association, 1876-8. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1872, and was its President 1892, President of the American Dental Association in 1893, President of the National Association of Dental Faculties 1894, President of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics in 1903, President of the Kansas City Odontographics in 1902. This society gave a banquet to Dr. Patterson February, 1907, and presented him with a loving cup as a testimonial of their affection for him. He was Honorary President of the Kansas City Dental College Alumni Association in 1904-5, Vice-President for Missouri of the Interstate Dental Fraternity in 1905, and Supreme Grand Master of the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity 1905-6. Besides holding prominent offices and being an active worker in the National Dental Association, he is an honorary member of the American Academy of Dental Science of Boston, the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, the Nebraska, Oklahoma, Southern Kansas, Indiana and other State Dental Associations. He was a member of the Committee on Organization of the fourth International Dental Congress.

Dr. Patterson is one of the best parliamentarians and executive officers in the profession, and is frequently called upon for opinions and to preside at meetings. Of commanding presence, his clear-cut, emphatic manner of speaking always receives the attention of his audience. As an essayist and writer he is equally talented, and he has contributed much of value to the literature of the profession. As an essayist, to open discussions and as a banquet orator, he is in demand.

Dr. Patterson is a natural surgeon, and has devoted much of his time to oral surgery and the successful treatment of pyorrhea and other diseases of the teeth and mouth.

He was married May 18, 1866, to Miss Caroline Haines Cooper, of Philadelphia, whose death occurred in 1904.

As to the personal side of Dr. Patterson's career: He is fond of music and has an excellent baritone voice, which he has exercised at social gatherings and in church choirs. In days past he has taken an active part in amateur operatic affairs, and has frequently taken leading roles. The writer once saw him appear as the chief pirate in the "Pirates of Penzance." Dr. Patterson looked the part and sang it well. In his early professional career, Dr. Patterson was an ardent devotee to archery, and attended many tournaments, at which he frequently took prizes for his skill. With gun and rod he has more than ordinary skill. Chess is his favorite game and the principal recreation of his busy life.

With a determination and a sense of justice characteristic of his Scotch ancestry, Dr. Patterson never hesitates to express his opinion and is always found on the side of what he believes the right, no matter what the result may be. Another characteristic is his willingness to give everyone a "square deal," and other things being equal, his influence is invariably with the "under dog." He is the man who compares favorably with Kipling's ideal,

"Who dares
Greet the embarrassed Gods,
Nor fears to shake the iron hand of Fate,
Nor match with Destiny for beers."

His dignity and high ideals have been an inspiration to many young men who have come under his influence as a teacher in his college or in dental society work. He commands the respect of the entire profession and the love of his fellows who know him best and appreciate him for his sterling qualities, and who are happy to apply to him, before his death, Huxley's epitaph:

"He had intellect to comprehend his highest duty distinctly and force of character to do it; which of us dare ask for a higher summary of his life than that?"



THOMAS WALLER REED, D. D. S.
Twenty-ninth President.

Thomas Waller Reed, son of John and Prudence Reed, was born July 8, 1832, in Boone County, Missouri. He was the brother and preceptor of Dr. J. W. Reed, President of the association in 1882.

Thomas W. Reed spent his early boyhood on his father's farm and was educated in the country schools. He studied dentistry with Dr. Wilson Lee McMurry at Shelbyville, Mo., about 1855.

At the organization of the Missouri State Dental Association, October 31, 1865, at St. Louis, Dr. Reed signed the constitution as a charter member. At the same meeting he was one of three appointed to select delegates to the American Dental Association.

At the third annual meeting he sent an essay on "Neuralgia," which was read by President Peebles. He served the society in various capacities, and was elected Vice-President in 1871 and President in 1893. At the organization of the Missouri Dental College, 1866, Dr. Reed matriculated and graduated as D. D. S. at the first commencement, February 22, 1867.

Dr. Reed practiced at Macon, Glasgow and Mexico. He was married July 7, 1857, to Miss Adaline Luckie of Mexico. Their children were: W. L. Reed, D. D. S.; F. M. Leslie, John and Mrs. J. R. Blackwood.

Dr. Reed died of paralysis November 14, 1896, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Macon, Mo.



JOHN THOMAS FRY, D. D. S.
Thirtieth President.

John Thomas Fry, son of August and Mary Fry, was born on his father's farm, February 2, 1855, in Callaway County, Missouri. He spent his early boyhood at the home of his parents, attended the country schools, and later became a school teacher. This he continued until 1877, when he entered the Missouri Dental College, from which he graduated as D. D. S. in 1879, and immediately began practice at Moberly, where he has continued until the present date.

He joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1884, and was elected to the presidency 1894. In 1900 he was elected Treasurer, succeeding Dr. James A. Price, and has each year been continuously elected to that office.

Dr. Fry has also served the society faithfully on various committees, and as a clinician. He was President of the Northeast Missouri Dental Club 1909, and one of the organizers of the Randolph Dental Club, January 1, 1907, and elected its first President, serving in this capacity for two years.

He was married October 13, 1886, to Miss Lucy Dingle of Moberly.



WILLIAM EDWIN TUCKER.

Thirty-first President.

William Edwin Tucker, son of William Atherton and Mary A. Leatherman Tucker, was born in Jeffersontown, Kentucky, March 6, 1846. His father was a wool carder and farmer. Young Tucker worked for his father at wool carding during the summer and attended Jefferson College during the winter months, where he received his early education. At the age of seventeen he began the study of dentistry with his uncle, Dr. Leatherman, at Jeffersontown. Here he continued until his twentieth year of age, when he located at Otterville, Mo., for practice. Here he resided four years, when he removed to Butler, Mo., where he practiced until 1891, when he removed to Springfield, Mo., his present home.

He became a member of the Missouri State Dental Association at the fourth annual meeting at St. Louis, June 2, 1868. At the meeting of 1869 he was elected second Vice-President, and President 1895. Dr. Tucker writes: "I owe much to this association of what I know of dentistry." Dr. Tucker is a Mason and Master of Butler Lodge, No. 254, for three years; also District Deputy and Grand Lecturer for several years; a member of the Christian Church and active in church and Sunday School work, an Elder in the church for years, and Superintendent of the Sunday School for seventeen years.

He was married February 4, 1879, to Miss Emma Rowena Willard, who died in 1897. They had four children. William Edwin, D. D. S., now his father's associate, was the oldest.

December 4, 1901, Dr. Tucker married Miss Cora Mitchell. They have two children. In 1896 Dr. Tucker established the Springfield Dental Supply House, which he and his son conduct in conjunction with their practice.



ANTHONY C. GRIGGS.
Thirty-second President.

Anthony C. Griggs, son of Anthony Griggs, was born in 1845 at Philadelphia, Pa. He removed with his parents to Boonville, Mo., where, at Kemper's Academy, he received his early education. He studied dentistry with Drs. H. E. Peebles and Menton McCoy at Boonville, and located at Warrensburg, Mo., where he has practiced continuously for nearly forty-five years. He became a member of the Missouri State Dental Association at the third meeting at St. Louis, June 4, 1867, was elected second Vice-President 1871, and President 1896.

Dr. Griggs is a member of the Christian Church and has been a Mason for forty years.

He was married to Miss Alice Cress. They have two daughters, i. e., Mrs. Allen Kenyon of Lima, Peru, and Miss Gussie V., and one son, L. F. Griggs, D. D. S., of Garvin, Okla.



DAVID FLEMING ORR, D. D. S.
Thirty-third President.

David Fleming Orr, son of John P. and Precilla Orr, was born in Lee County, Virginia, February 9, 1852. His father was a well-to-do farmer. He spent his early boyhood at home, attended the country schools, and later was engaged in the hotel business in Colorado. He took the prescribed course at the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated in 1889, at the same time won the gold medal for proficiency in Operative Dentistry. Following his graduation he located at Liberty, Mo., where he practiced until 1902, when he removed to Moberly and became associated with Dr. J. T. Fry. Here he remained until 1906, when he removed to Big Stone Gap, Va., where he still continues to practice.

Dr. Orr joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1890, served on various committees, was elected Vice-President 1896, and President 1897.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Lizzie Ward of Colusa County, California. They have two children, Irma L. and Bernice W. Orr.



FRANK SLATER, D. D. S.
Thirty-fourth President.

Frank Slater, son of James and Almina K. Drown Slater, was born April 8, 1854, on a farm near Osceola, Stark County, Illinois. In this village he attended school until the age of sixteen, when he became the sole support of his widowed mother, in the employ of a farmer who operated a grist mill and general store. Here he was employed four years, attending the winter terms of school. In 1874 he went to Grinnell, Iowa, where he attended a fall term of school and taught a district school near Des Moines for two winters, took up the study of photography, and in 1878 opened a studio. This business did not agree with his health, and in the spring of 1880 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. John Houston at Princeville, Ill. Here he met and married Miss Emma F. Russell, June 10, 1880. They have five children living. In the fall of 1881 he removed to Guthrie Center, Iowa, for practice, and became a member of the Iowa State Dental Society in 1883. Feeling the need of a better dental education, he closed his office, left his wife and three children and attended the Dental Department of the Iowa State University, from which he received the D. D. S. degree 1889. In July of the same year he removed to Rich Hill, Mo., where he has practiced for twenty years. For the last five years he has practiced three days of each week, and the balance of the week is spent on his stock farm and in hunting and fishing, at which he is an enthusiast.

Dr. Slater joined the Missouri State Dental Association at Pertle Springs in 1890, and was elected President at Pertle Springs 1897, and served as same at St. Louis 1898.

He is of a mechanical turn and invented and patented a farm implement and a dental appliance. He is a lover of music and has been member of choirs, bands and orchestras. Politically, a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Modern Woodmen of America, and Master Mason.



FREDERICK MONROE FULKERSON, D. D. S.
Thirty-fifth President.

Frederick Monroe Fulkerson, son of Nicholas H. and Martha Ann Fulkerson, was born December 19, 1867, near Warrensburg, Mo. His father was a farmer and stock raiser.

Young Fulkerson attended the public schools and then took a three-years' course at the State Normal School at Warrensburg, obtaining a state certificate to teach school, but never followed that calling. Immediately following this he entered the office of Drs. Griggs and Cress at Warrensburg as a dental student, then attended the Philadelphia Dental College for two years, graduated as D. D. S. in 1889, and began practice at Pleasant Hill, Mo., April 1, of the same year. Here he practiced two years, when he removed to Butler, Mo., where he practiced four years. Then removed to Sedalia in 1895, where he continues to practice.

Dr. Fulkerson joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1889, and immediately became active as an essayist, discussor of papers and clinician and committee worker, and was promoted to the presidency in 1899, also President of the Sedalia Dental Society 1901, and one of the organizers of the Central Missouri Dental Association and its first President. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, a Democrat of several generations, and a member of the Sedalia City Council for four years.

He was married May, 1893, to Miss Minnie Logan of Warrensburg. They have two sons, Logan and Frederick M., Jr.



WALLER LUCKIE REED, D. D. S.
Thirty-sixth President.

Waller Luckie Reed, son of Dr. Thomas Waller and Adeline Reed, was born in Mexico, Mo., May 25, 1858. Here he spent his boyhood, was educated in the public schools and at St. James' Academy at Macon, Mo. Entered his father's dental office as a student and attended the Pennsylvania Dental College, from which he graduated as D. D. S. in 1882. He located at Macon, Mo., for practice, later at Laplata and at Mexico, where he has been in active practice since 1883.

He joined the Missouri State Dental Association at Sweet Springs, 1886, and at once entered into the work to promote the usefulness of the society. He served in various capacities on committees, as essayist, and rarely was a meeting held that his name was not on the list as a clinician. Dr. Reed has been "one of the faithful," and one of the most earnest and enthusiastic workers in the society, serving with especial merit at various times on the Executive Committee and as Supervisor of Clinics. He was elected second Vice-President 1899, and to the Presidency, serving as same at the meeting at Louisiana, 1900. He was an Honorary Vice-President and a member of the Reception Committee of the fourth International Dental Congress at St. Louis, 1904, member of the Northeast Missouri Dental Club.

Dr. Reed was married January 7, 1896, to Miss Alcinda Allen. They have three children, Allen, Thomas Waller, Jr., and Howard Allen.



FRANK F. FLETCHER, D. D. S.

Thirty-seventh President.

Frank F. Fletcher was born in 1857 at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio. He is the son of Albert M. and Lulu E. Scarsdale Fletcher. Received his early education at Jamestown Seminary and Thiel College, both of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Taught school and constructed telegraph lines until he matriculated in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated as D. D. S. in 1889. Practiced two years at Pontiac, Ill., and at St. Louis since 1891. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1896, and served on the Executive Committee 1898 and 1899. First Vice-President 1899, and President 1901. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society 1896, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry in the St. Louis Dental College (formerly the Marion-Sims Dental College), 1900 to 1908. Professor of Operative Dentistry, same institution, from 1908 to date.

He is a member of the Masonic Order and a Republican in politics.



BURTON LEE THORPE, D. D. S., M. D.
Thirty-eighth President.

Burton Lee Thorpe was born June 29th, 1871. Educated in the public schools. Began the study of Dentistry with a preceptor in 1890. Attended the Western Dental College, Kansas City, Missouri, and graduated with the degree of D. D. S., March 5, 1895, immediately after becoming a member of the Missouri State Dental Association in which he, from the first, took an active part. He served this society as Corresponding Secretary 1898-99 and 1900, and was elected its President 1901. The same year was appointed by Governor A. M. Dockery member of the Missouri State Board of Dental Examiners and in 1903 re-appointed for five years, serving as President of the board in 1903. Elected Vice-President for the West of the National Association of Dental Examiners 1901-02, and in 1903 was elected President, but resigned August, 1903, when assisted by Drs. D. O. M. LeCron and S. T. Bassett, he organized the Barnes Dental College, of which he was the first Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental History. Owing to a disagreement with the trustees, he, with the entire faculty, resigned December, 1905, after two and a half years' service. Dr. Thorpe was the originator of the Fourth International Dental Congress held at St. Louis 1904. In 1900 he took the initiative and presented the plan of organization to the Missouri State Dental Association and the National Dental Association. He was appointed by the latter society as one of the committee of fifteen to organize the Congress and did yeoman's work in assisting making the Congress the great success that it was. The Universal Exposition Company conferred a commemorative diploma and gold medal on him for the important service he rendered in this connection. In 1904 he became associate editor of The Dental Brief, a position he

still retains. 1904 elected Assistant Secretary for five years of the Federation Dentaire Internationale and one of a committee of five delegates to the same, representing the National Dental Association of the United States, to assist in organizing the Fifth International Dental Congress at Berlin, 1909. He was the originator of the Jamestown Dental Convention held at Norfolk, Va., September 10-12, 1907, and Chairman of its Committee on Organization. Corresponding Secretary of the National Dental Association, 1906-07-08, and Secretary of the Committee on History of the same. Secretary of the International Dental Federation Commission on the History of Dentistry, Chairman Committee on History of the Missouri State Dental Association, and Chairman Committee on History of St. Louis Society of Dental Science and member of the St. Louis Medical History Club and the Fourth International Dental Congress-Committee on History. President of the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, 1905. Organizer and first President of the St. Louis Auxiliary Supreme Chapter Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity, Member of the American Medical Association, St. Louis Dental Society. Honorary member of the Kansas, Colorado, Virginia, Ohio, Iowa and Southern Illinois Dental Societies and Interstate Dental Fraternity.

Received the degree of M. D. from the Barnes University, 1904.

Married December 4, 1895, to Miss Berta Scott, of Gallatin, Mo.

From his entrance into Dentistry he became interested in the profession's history and has spent his odd moments in collecting historical data, photographs and relics of the past. In 1902 he began a series of biographical sketches on the pioneers of American Dentistry, published monthly in The Dental Review, appearing until 1904, then appearing monthly until 1909 in The Dental Brief. He is the author of a volume on "Biographical History of Pioneer American Dentists and Their Successors."

The highest honor in the gift of the dental profession was conferred on Dr. Thorpe at Birmingham, Ala., March 31, 1909, when he was unanimously elected President of the National Dental Association.

E. P. DAMERON.



S. C. A. RUBEY, D. D. S.
Thirty-ninth President.

S. C. A. Rubey, only son of Dr. Thomas S. and Cordelia Rubey, was born at Louisiana, Mo., May 29, 1866. His father was a physician. Aside from the honor of being a "piker," Dr. Rubey has the unusual distinction of being a representative of three generations of Missourians, both of his grandparents having settled in Missouri before it was admitted, as a State to the Union. He was educated in the public schools of Louisiana and at Macon, Mo., later attended the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn. He began the study of Dentistry in 1884 with Dr. A. F. Claywell at Lebanon, Tenn.

In 1884 he entered the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, from which he graduated as D. D. S. in 1886. Immediately following this, he took a special course of private instructions in the office of Dr. E. Parmly Brown of New York City and located at Clinton, Mo., in 1887 for practice, where he continues. He joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1888 and in 1892 was elected secretary of the association, serving in this capacity for five years, following this he served on various committees and as vice-president in 1897 and again in 1902, and as president at the Kansas City meeting in 1903. When the State dental law was passed in 1897, Dr. Rubey was appointed by Governor Stephens a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners and elected secretary of the board. He was re-appointed in 1902 by Governor Dockery and in 1905 by Governor Folk and has served continuously as secretary of the board.

He is a member of the Central Missouri Dental Society and of the Modern Woodmen of America and State organizer of the same.

Dr. Rubey was married May 28, 1897, to Mrs. Jean S. Barnes. They have one son, Walter B.



JOHN HANGER KENNERLY, D. D. S.
Fortieth President.

John Hanger Kennerly, son of Dr. Samuel Kennerly (a physician), and Frances Hanger Kennerly was born May 2, 1856, at Hermitage, Virginia. Here he attended the country schools and later, New Hope Academy.

He began the study of Dentistry with Dr. J. H. Yost at Shelbina, Mo., and took the course of lectures at the Missouri Dental College, from which he received the degree of D. D. S., 1888.

He was Secretary and Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Marion-Sims Dental College from 1894 to 1899, when he resigned and was made Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Secretary of the Faculty of the Dental Department, Washington University.

In 1891 Dr. Fuller, the Dean, resigned and Dr. Kennerly was elected his successor as Dean and Professor of Clinical Dentistry, both positions he continues to fill to this date (1909).

Dr. Kennerly joined the Missouri State Dental Association 1889, served on various committees and frequently as a clinician, Corresponding Secretary 1902, First Vice-President 1903 and President 1905. He was President of the St. Louis Dental Society 1897, Secretary of the National Association of Dental Faculties from 1897 to 1905 and President of same 1906. President Institute of Dental Pedagogics 1908, Member National Dental Association, Central District Dental Society of Missouri, Corresponding Member Illinois State Society.

Dr. Kennerly is a Methodist in his church affiliations, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic order. He married Miss Alice V. Stark, of Dover, Mo.



WILLIAM MARTIN CARTER.
Forty-first President.

William Martin Carter was born October 25, 1857, in Lafayette County, near Dover, Mo., at the home of his uncle, Samuel Hodgens.

His parents were Jesse Woodward Carter and Margaret Campbell Carter. His mother was a first cousin of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church. His father was president of a female seminary at Paris, Mo., for a number of years. His boyhood was spent attending school at Waverly, Mo. He entered the office of Dr. J. W. Meng, at Lexington, Mo., in the fall of 1879, and remained till the spring of 1880. From there he entered the office of Dr. L. O. Ellis at Sedalia, Mo., remaining there till the fall, when he entered the Missouri Dental College, where he only attended one term. In the spring of 1881 he opened an office at Waverly, Mo., where he remained till fall, when he moved to Sedalia, Mo., and bought out Dr. L. O. Ellis where he has remained in practice continuously to this date (1909). He joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1882 and was elected President in 1905, serving in this capacity at Springfield 1906. He was President of the Central Missouri Dental Society in 1905, President of the Sedalia Dental Society in 1902. He has contributed a number of papers and clinics to the societies he has affiliated with. He is an enthusiastic golf player, an Elder in the Christian Church, Member of the Masonic order, and of the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Carter married Miss Mary L. Fletcher in 1881. Their children are F. W. Carter, D. D. S., who is associated with his father in practice, Marguerite M. Carter, and Frances Ruth Carter.



FRANK GILBERT WORTHLEY, D. D. S.
Forty-second President.

Frank Gilbert Worthley was born at Rockford, Ill., June 23rd, 1857. His father, Asa Truman Worthley, was born in Maine, as was also his mother, Caroline Elizabeth Leighton. Both were of English descent, their forebears having been among the early settlers of New England. They were married at Farmington, Me., and removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1856, where the subject of this sketch was born. The family lived there until 1871, when the father died. In the same year the family removed to Chillicothe, Mo.

Dr. Worthley received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri. In 1877 he entered the office of Dr. Myron H. Wilcox, of Chillicothe, as a student. After spending two years in the office of Dr. Wilcox he went to Crete, Nebraska. He practiced in various towns in Nebraska and Kansas until 1885, when he quit the practice of Dentistry to engage in the creamery and commission business. Not finding this as profitable as he had hoped, in 1890 he resumed the practice of Dentistry, locating at Mountain Grove, Mo.

In 1892 he entered the Western Dental College and graduated in 1895, receiving first prize for excellence in his college work. In 1899 he accepted the chair of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, and the position of Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Western Dental College, both positions he still holds.

Dr. Worthley has been an active member of the Missouri State Dental Association, which he joined in 1899 and was President of in 1908, and is a member of the Kansas State Dental Association, and the Kansas City Dental Society, of which he was President 1907-08, and honorary member of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Associations. He is also editor of the Prosthetic Department of The West-

ern Dental Journal. Dr. Worthley has always been a lover of athletics and outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman. His "fish stories" are a proverb among his students. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1880 Dr. Worthley was married to Emma C. Amy, of Friend, Nebraska. They have one son, Bernard L. Worthley, D. D. S., who is now practicing in Trenton, Mo.



JAMES WILLIAM HULL, D. D. S.
Forty-third President.

James W. Hull was born at Weston, Mo., May 10th, 1872. His father was a native of Kentucky, and located in Missouri in 1849. In his earlier life he was associated with the Burneses in freight transportation by wagon from Leavenworth over the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Later in life his chief occupation was that of a live stock speculator.

His mother was Susan A. Lowe, daughter of Shelton J. Lowe, a Baptist minister, also of Kentucky, and enjoyed the distinction of a kinship with Jefferson Davis.

Young Hull attended the public schools and then took a course at the St. Joseph Business University, after which he took the Civil Service examination and secured a Government position in the Post Office Department, which he held for a time and was encouraged by a promotion, but not being contented with a salaried position, resigned and entered the Dental Department of Washington University, from which he graduated as D. D. S. in 1898, receiving the second prize for the best grade in Operative Dentistry.

He located in Kansas City, where he continues practice. He was elected a member in 1898 and President of Missouri Dental Association in 1908. He also is a member of the Kansas State Dental Society, the Kansas City Dental Society, the National Dental Association, the Section of Stomatology, American Medical Association and Washington University Alumni Association. He was chairman, Membership Committee for Missouri of the Fourth International Dental Congress 1904, and is the Secretary of section three of the National Dental Association 1909. He has given several papers to the different societies, among them "Dentistry as a Fine Art," "Conservatism in Dentistry," both read before the Missouri State Dental Association,

and the "Evolution of the Crown," before the Kansas City Dental Society.

He is a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club, the University Club, the Knife and Fork Club and Evanston Golf Club, golf being his chief-recreation.

He is also a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and is unmarried.



JESSE BENTON McBRIDE, D. D. S.

Forty-fourth President.

Jesse Benton McBride was born at Greenfield, Missouri, August 14, 1869. He is the son of Wm. H. and Victoria McBride. He was educated in the Public School of Greenfield, Mo. Clerked in his father's store until nineteen years of age. Studied Dentistry with Dr. Bagly at Greenfield, Mo., attended the Philadelphia Dental College, and received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from that institution in 1890. Practiced in Jericho Springs and Greenfield, and moved to Springfield, Mo., in the summer of 1890, where he now resides. He has no particular fads, but is partial to Operative Dentistry, in which he excells.

He was married to Miss Gertrude McKinley, of Windsor, Mo., December 25, 1901. They have one child, James Benton McBride.

Dr. McBride joined the Missouri State Dental Association in 1897. He has served on various committees and as a clinician, was elected First Vice-President 1907 and President 1908.

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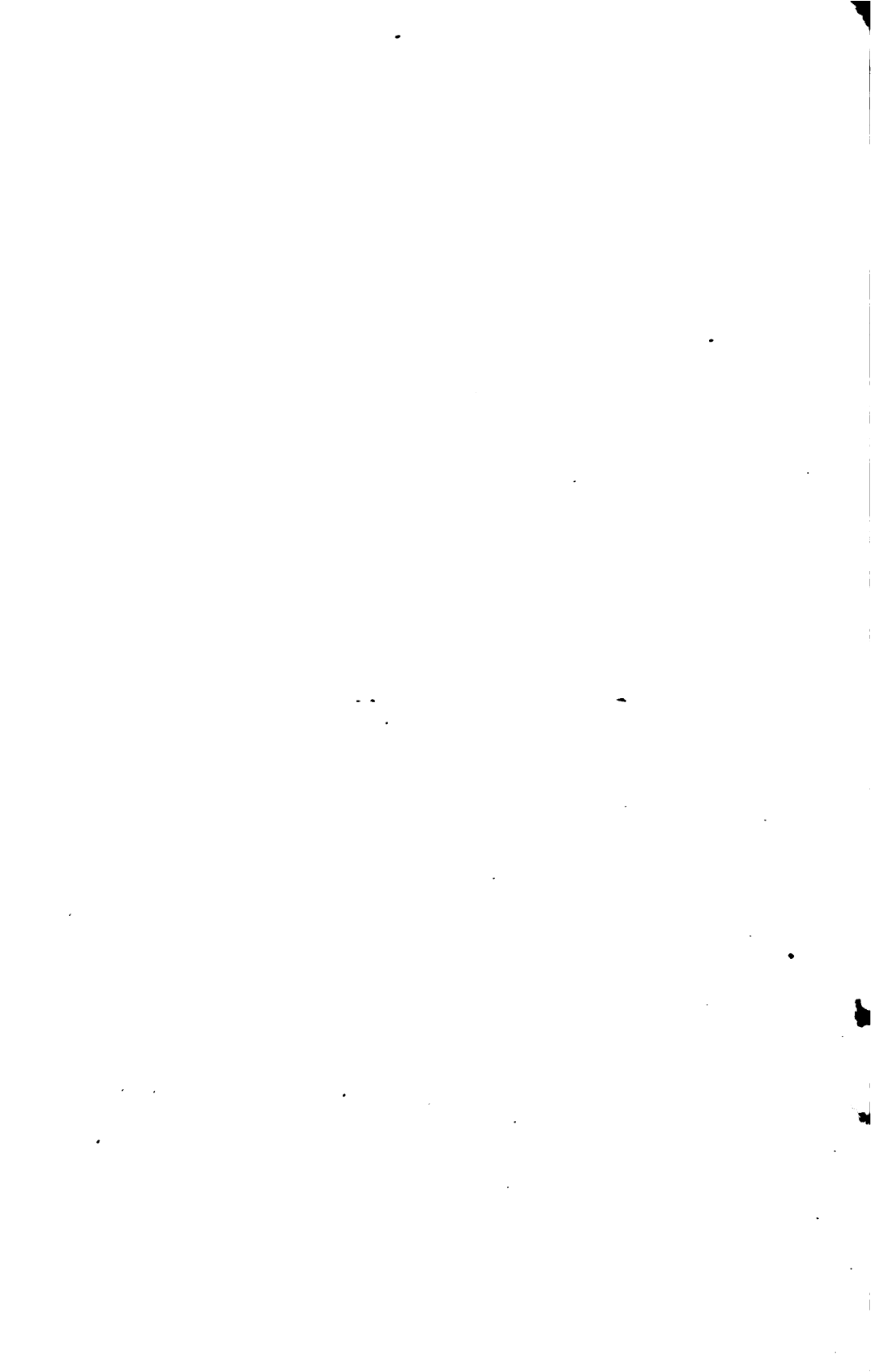
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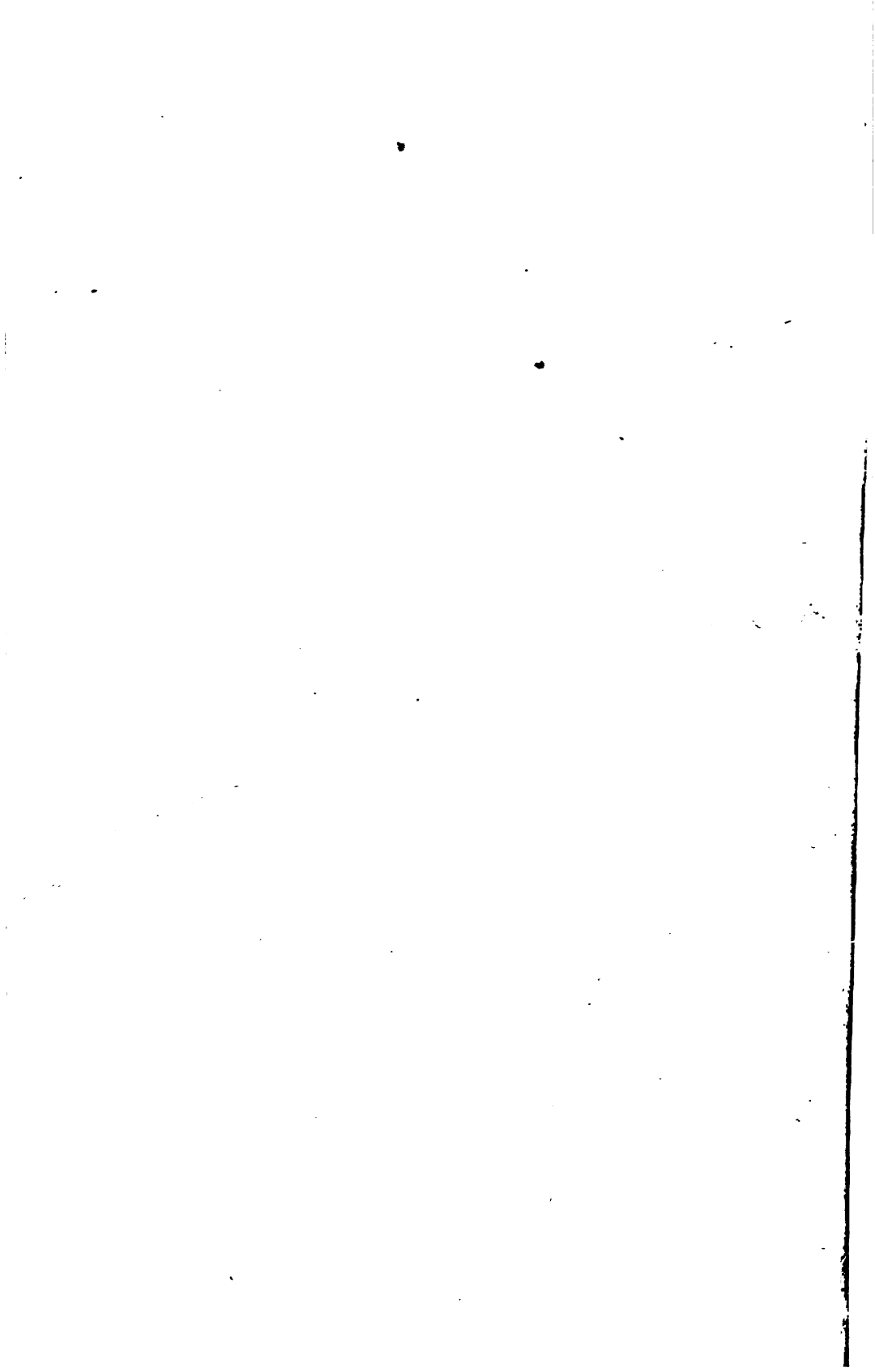


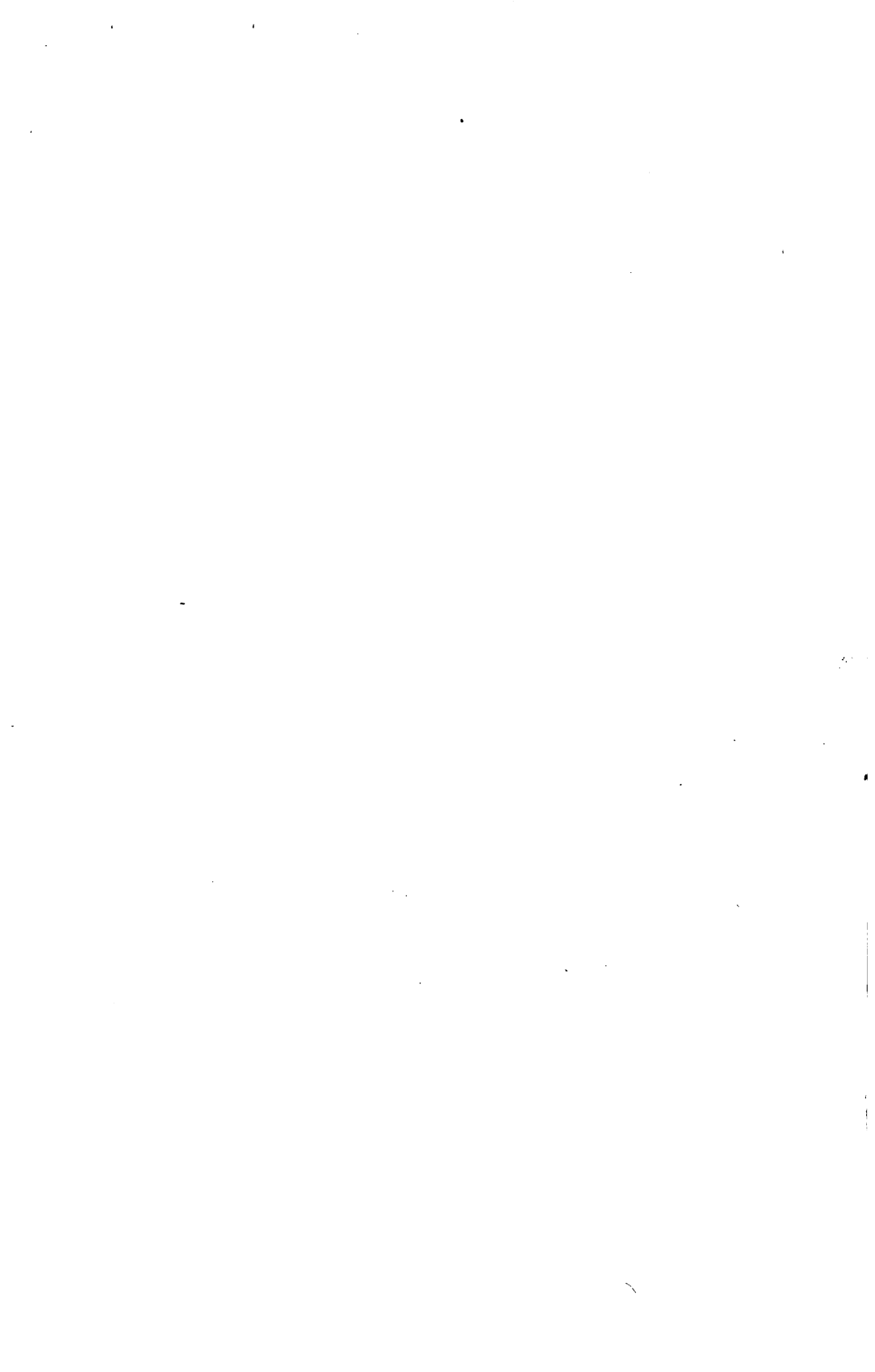
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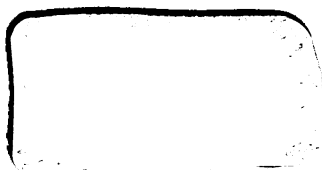
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